

[REDACTED]
Levittown, L. I. N. Y.
19 April 1950

Dear Sir,

This letter is about the unfair treatment being given to Senator McCarthy in his investigation of subversive activities in the State Department.

Why can't these alleged communists be investigated thoroughly? Why is Senator McCarthy ridiculed? Why should a Democracy shield Communists? They are trying to betray us but, yet they all stand on their constitutional rights when it comes to a showdown. No one is permitted to know if they are guilty of being traitors. It is wise to shield the innocent. If these men are innocent why can't it be proclaimed? They shouldn't be made to suffer - yet if they are guilty they should be punished.

Sincerely Yours
[REDACTED]

b7C

April 25, 1950

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT:

Peyton Ford asked me to come by his office this evening and at that time gave me a copy of a memorandum received from Seth Richardson, which is attached, clarifying his understanding of what reports would be made available to him.

This memorandum from Richardson appears to clear up the problem involved that it indicates that where reports have been made with reference to any employee with reference to the Loyalty of persons named by the Tydings' Committee, that the reports will be forwarded. This means loyalty reports on applicant investigations, AEC, etc.

He further pointed out that the Loyalty Review Board will confine their questions to loyalty and will not cover questions of so-called security and that where an investigative report has not been made, the Loyalty Review Board will confine their inquiry to existing files.

This, according to Mr. Ford, would eliminate the necessity for sending information to the Loyalty Review Board where the Bureau has not conducted a loyalty or applicant type investigation and thus eliminates the necessity for sending over espionage investigations, such as Lattimore, Harlow Shapley, etc.

Mr. Ford requested that he be advised of the Bureau's views concerning this matter by memorandum and such a memorandum will be prepared in line with the above.

DML:ddad

Attachment

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION "Analyze carefully and be certain there are no 'jokers.' We must protect our own interests-not one else will-certainly not Ford nor Richardson, H."

COPY/HB

121-23278-
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58 JUN 1950

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 24, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY AIR MAIL PASSENGER

The Honorable

The Attorney General

Attention Honorable Peyton Ford
The Assistant to
The Attorney General

Sir:

As you know, the matter of my communication with the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the delivery to the Loyalty Review Board of all FBI reports relevant to cases identified in connection with the activities of the Tydings Committee, has been the subject of discussion between representatives of the White House and yourself, as well as the Bureau.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the approved arrangement, may I state that I understand such arrangements to be:

(1) All FBI reports of investigation which are relevant to questions of employee loyalty with respect to persons identified in connection charges before the Tydings Committee, regardless of whether such FBI reports were prepared under, as a result of, or in connection with the so-called loyalty program and Executive Order 9835, will expeditiously be delivered to the Loyalty Review Board for use in connection with the report of the Board to the President under the Request of March 28, 1950;

(2) With respect to employees identified before the Tydings Committee, where no FBI investigation and report has been made, the Loyalty Review Board will proceed to consider such cases wholly on the basis of the existing file, and no FBI investigation or report will be contemplated in such cases;

(3) Obviously, if there are to be any future FBI reports in cases where no such report presently exists, care should be taken to forward such report when made, to the Board in connection with a review of the particular case.

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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

It is clearly understood that the review and report by the Loyalty Review Board under the terms of the President's request above noted, is to be confined to questions of loyalty and is not intended to cover questions of so-called security other than loyalty.

If the foregoing correctly states the existing arrangement, I would be very much obliged if you would so advise me and at the same time see to it that all possible expedition is used in forwarding to the Board, the reports noted.

Very truly yours,

Seth W. Richardson
Chairman
Loyalty Review Board

Copy to
Donald S. Dawson
Administrative Assistant to
The President.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: ① Sub-Committee of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Allegations of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEESALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-79 BY SP5 RJG/RAJ

DATE: April 20, 1950

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Gandy _____

The hearing was resumed at 2:35 P. M. with ABE FORTAS, attorney for LATTIMORE, attempting to get Brigadier General, still unknown, on the stand. Senator HICKENLOOPER objected and Senator LODGE supported Senator HICKENLOOPER. Mr. FORTAS got a two minute recess to talk to the General. Senators HICKENLOOPER and LODGE objected, so BUDENZ continued testifying. 4

BUDENZ was told by Counsel MORGAN that a Soviet magazine called LATTIMORE, "Learned Lackey of Imperialism". BUDENZ was asked if he could explain this, how it related to his testimony that LATTIMORE was a Communist. BUDENZ said he had no comment and that he would have to examine the magazine. 4

Senator GREEN then started questioning, asked about Father CARNEY (phonetic), where did Father CARNEY get his information, who he is, what does BUDENZ know about him. BUDENZ said he has no information about CARNEY, does not know where CARNEY got his information. GREEN asked if CARNEY got his information from KOHLBERG. BUDENZ did not know. GREEN asked if BUDENZ knew KOHLBERG. BUDENZ said he has known KOHLBERG a couple of years. KOHLBERG came to ask BUDENZ at first meeting about Communists in IPR. BUDENZ does not always agree with KOHLBERG and he has spoken to KOHLBERG only as he has spoken to numerous others who have questioned him about his knowledge of Communist Party affairs. BUDENZ does not necessarily adopt KOHLBERG's views but his, BUDENZ's, views on China coincide in the main with KOHLBERG's views in that KOHLBERG is opposed to a Communist China and that KOHLBERG thinks the loss of China by the United States would be a great blow. BUDENZ thinks the United States should not recognize Red China. 4

In 1934, Communist Party delegations from the U. S., China, and the Philippines resolved to wipe American Imperialism out of the Pacific. A Red China should be established to keep the U. S. out of China. This was discussed with KOHLBERG by BUDENZ. BUDENZ also discussed the LATTIMORE case with KOHLBERG but not to "any extent". BUDENZ has not discussed the LATTIMORE case with KOHLBERG "recently". BUDENZ does not know GOODWIN, but has a vague idea who GOODWIN is. All of this above was in answer to Senator GREEN's questions. 4

Senator GREEN then asked has BUDENZ discussed LATTIMORE's case with anyone else. BUDENZ named Mr. NORMAN, LAWRENCE, F. B. I. Agents, MORRIS, and former Representative KERSTEN (phonetic). He never discussed with McCARTHY. BUDENZ recently received a letter from McCARTHY re LATTIMORE but did not read this letter as he wished to shun any public appearance. Soon after McCARTHY's letter was sent to Dept. of Justice. 4

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not sent to Dept
in mail 4-24-50
Suggesting and may
actual transcribing
given before the
committee as the best
evidence in the case
as to what was said

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letter, BUDENZ received a telephone call from Dr. J. B. MATTHEWS. BUDENZ told MATTHEWS he would have to be subpoenaed before he would make any statement about LATTHORE.

GREEN then asked about the list of the 400 Communists which BUDENZ was preparing and asked if there were any government employees on that list. BUDENZ said he did not think so but will give in two weeks to the Committee the names of all of the Communists in government whom he, BUDENZ, knows. The list of 400 includes a substantial and impressive showing of Communists in Hollywood, Communists in radio, Communists in other aspects of public opinion, and Communists in professional classes and the like. GREEN then chided BUDENZ about not preparing a list of Communists in government. BUDENZ replied his list of Communists was started long before the TYDINGS Committee was in existence. BUDENZ said he was going to be more careful about naming Communists in government because they have more protection, they are highly protected, and he wants to be absolutely certain. This list will be based on official communications made to BUDENZ when he was a Party member.

GREEN then asked a question about BUDENZ' statement to Mr. PARIS of Colliers Magazine and BUDENZ replied that he did not make an outright statement to PARIS because he did not wish to expose himself to a libel suit. GREEN then intimated that unless BUDENZ were under oath he would not tell the truth. BUDENZ advised that this was not correct. BUDENZ pointed out that a Communist would lie for the Party in a libel suit and BUDENZ will not become so involved. GREEN asked if Communists have to carry a Party card. BUDENZ said no, he does not but a Communist is always under Party discipline and cited HISS as an example. GREEN then remarked, "This is the second time that you have mentioned HISS. Do you know him?" BUDENZ replied he did not know HISS but he has seen him and used him because he was a good example. GREEN then remarked that BUDENZ had incorrectly testified before the HCUA that he had never met HISS and BUDENZ said that his one meeting with HISS had been forgotten by BUDENZ at the time he testified before the HCUA and that HISS at the time of this meeting was using an assumed name.

GREEN then said that if the Communist Party line twists and turns then that sometimes there must be within the Communist Party all of those people who agree with the Party line. When the line turns the other way, other people who agree with this new turn must be in the Party. BUDENZ, although he did not say so, intimated that this was preposterous and reminded GREEN that the Communist Party did have a big turn over and that as an example, during the Russo-German Pact, a lot of people joined the Communist Party who later fell away from it when the Pact was split. BUDENZ pointed out to GREEN that these kind of members are not the real Party leaders but the real Party leaders follow the line day-in and day-out. GREEN then asked if LATTHORE consistently followed the Party line. BUDENZ replied he could not say whether he did not nor because he has not read all of LATTHORE's books. GREEN asked how many he had read and BUDENZ said very

few, only "Situation in Asia", and that he is not drawing his deduction from LATTIMORE's writings but he is testifying as to what he knows as a former official Communist about LATTIMORE. BUDEZ said he will analyze LATTIMORE's writings and furnish this to the Committee.

GREEN then summed up BUDEZ' testimony and told BUDEZ what he knew about LATTIMORE was hearsay. BUDEZ ignored this and GREEN suggested that if Communist Party members lie, why wouldn't a Party member lie to BUDEZ. BUDEZ said a Communist Party member does not lie to his colleagues; that within these limits the truth must be told. GREEN then said that these onion skin documents might be lies because the Party knew or might have known that BUDEZ was going to break but BUDEZ pointed out that these onion skin documents were circularized to the whole National Committee (drawing a lot of laughter). GREEN then asked what form did Communist Party discipline take and BUDEZ replied that expulsion and slander were the usual forms. GREEN asked if one could resign from the Party and BUDEZ said no, one must be expelled, there is no resignation.

GREEN asked if anyone who favored recognition of the Communist Government in China were ipso facto a Communist. BUDEZ replied certainly not but that he himself did not favor recognition of the Communist Government in China. GREEN then quoted a statement and asked BUDEZ if BUDEZ agreed with that statement. BUDEZ said it was not a Communist statement and that many people agreed with this. GREEN then said it was a statement by DULLES. BUDEZ said that China is the key to Asia and that HARRY BRIDGES went to Hawaii to meet the Chinese Communists in the Pacific in order to drive out American Imperialism in the Pacific.

Senators McLEAN and LODGE said they would have questions to ask in Executive Session. Senator LODGE then said that since the Committee's primary interest is in Communists in the government why did not BUDEZ give the Committee his list of Communists in the government. BUDEZ promised to produce this list within two weeks. Senator HICKEL-LOOPER then asked if BUDEZ at once took over a top spot in the Communist Party. BUDEZ said that he was made Labor Editor of the Daily Worker and a member of the National Committee within a year and said that the top man in the Communist Party is the international representative who is "run by STALIN, make no mistake about that".

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 20, 1950

TO : MR. NICHOLS
 FROM : W. H. [Signature]
 SUBJECT: [Redacted]

By reference from the Director's Office SA [Redacted] took a phone call from Mr. Millenson, secretary to Congressman [Redacted] of New York. U

TRAC 1.

Mr. Millenson quoted a statement attributed to the Director which appeared in the Reporter Magazine for April, 1950, as follows: "I would not want to be a party to any action which would 'smear' innocent individuals for the rest of their lives." Mr. Millenson stated that the Congressman was interested in determining where this statement appeared and the date. U

Mr. Millenson was called back and advised that the Director made this statement in his appearance before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on 3-27-50. U

Millenson requested a copy of the statement and one was sent to him and he expressed his thanks for our cooperation. U

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 20, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: Sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee
Investigations of Senator JOSEPH MCCARTHY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Harbo | |
| Mr. Belmont | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

Pursuant to instructions received from the Bureau, agents of the Washington Field Office are attending hearings of the above Committee being held today, and the following has transpired thus far: U

BUDENZ was the first witness called. OWEN LATTIMORE was present, together with his wife, and his attorney, ABE FORTAS. BUDENZ said he would make a statement in three parts: (1) his own part in the Communist conspiracy; (2) evidence in connection with LATTIMORE; and (3) corroboration of this evidence in connection with LATTIMORE. U

BUDENZ said that from 1935 until December, 1945 he was a member of the Communist Party. He was brought out from under cover in 1935 by EARL BROWDER when BROWDER returned from Moscow. BUDENZ attended a number of meetings of the Politburo, now known as the National Board of the Communist Party, USA. He named as the international links between the Politburo and Moscow, ALEX BIDDLEMAN, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, JACK STACHEL, and a man named TRAXIAN. He said the Politburo receives its instructions from international members who get their own orders from Moscow. BUDENZ received daily instructions from the liaison man between the Politburo and the Daily Worker. BUDENZ was then editor of the Daily Worker. BUDENZ was told to keep a list of 1000 names in his head. These names were prominent Communist Party members. He remembered these names and any shifts of affiliation of these 1000 persons. Four men who acted as liaison between BUDENZ and the Politburo were: BIDDLEMAN, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, EUGENE DENNIS and JACK STACHEL. BUDENZ said he was not always supplied with the names of the small fry, but had the overall picture. U

In 1936, BUDENZ knew that a Communist cell was organized in the Institute of Pacific Relations. He said the IPR was not a Communist organization but was successfully infiltrated, influenced and controlled as early as 1936. One of the principal Communists in the IPR was FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, whom BUDENZ knew first as Conrad EIZER (phonetic). He was secretary of the American Council of the IPR and reported to the Politburo. Another Communist Party member in the IPR was PHILIP JAFFE, who was a surreptitious Communist in the IPR and had a loose affiliation with the IPR. He edited the publication called "China Today", under the name of PHILLIPS. BUDENZ said flatly that both FIELD and JAFFE were espionage agents for Soviet Russia.

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BUDENZ said that in this same cell with JAFFE and FIELD was OWEN J. LATTIMORE. At a meeting of the Politburo in 1937, LATTIMORE was commended by FIELD and BROWDER for putting articles and Communist writers in "Pacific Affairs", which is another publication put out by IPR. LATTIMORE was not in attendance at this Politburo meeting. One of these writers was JAMES S. ALLEN, who wrote for "Pacific Affairs" when OWEN LATTIMORE edited this publication. One of the things on the agenda for this Politburo meeting was to clarify the Communist Party position on the Communist Situation in China. It was brought out that LATTIMORE was to be given instructions in organizing writers to represent Chinese Communists as agrarians.

At this point, Senator TYDINGS asked if LATTIMORE were there and BUDENZ said no. TYDINGS asked if BUDENZ knew LATTIMORE. BUDENZ said not but he didn't know ALGER HISS either.

The second allegation concerns a Politburo meeting in 1943, when EARL BROWDER was also present. Again LATTIMORE was mentioned. At this meeting, the Chinese question also came up. There was a shift at that time and the Communist Party no longer attacked KAI-SHEK but Nationalist China was to be characterized as feudal and Red China was to be called the New China. Instructions were asked for by the U. S. Politburo from Moscow by cable and they received an article written by T. A. BLISSON. This article set out that the Nationalist China was feudal and the Red China was the New Modern China. Then one HARRIET L. MOORE of IPR said that there was a mistake in this new Party line and there was a great deal of confusion about it and right shortly thereafter, a Coalition Government approach was stressed and the Party found itself in a peculiar situation in that the ordinary men in the Communist Party were told one thing and the inner circle was told another thing.

The third allegation concerns events during year of 1944. In 1944, JACK STACHEL told BUDENZ that when LATTIMORE went to China with WALLACE that he, BUDENZ, should consider LATTIMORE as a Communist and treat his statements in connection with China as authoritative.

The fourth allegation takes place in 1945 in connection with the Amerasia case. BUDENZ said that JAFFE stole documents from Washington. There was consternation on the ninth floor of the Communist Party headquarters where Politburo meetings were held and the first inclination was to label JAFFE as a Nazi Jap agent. BUDENZ then said that he will mention other names connected with theft of documents in an Executive Session in order to do justice to the F. B. I.

At this point, Senator TYDINGS conferred with the Committee and then said that BUDENZ could go ahead and name anybody he wanted to. Senator HICKENLOOPER disagreed with this idea and said he thought the public interest

should come first and that he thought the F. B. I. should have the first chance at these names. Then BUDENZ said he had already given the names to the F. B. I. Then he was asked if he has also given the F. B. I. all of the evidence available to him against all of these people who were still unnamed. BUDENZ said that he was not certain that he has given more time to the F. B. I. than to any other person in the United States, but that there is a physical limitation on the time he could give the F. B. I. He mentioned the fact that he had a permanent part in the prosecution of the 11 Communist Party Leaders and admitted there were some general things that he has not given to the F. B. I. but that he would give the Committee any evidence he has not already given to the F. B. I. and that he would continue to give information to the F. B. I.

At this point, Senator LODGE said that he was against continuing the hearings publicly and then BUDENZ continued.

At the time the Amerasia case broke, STACHEL told BUDENZ that LATTIMORE had been in touch with Amerasia defendants and that they, the defendants, in touch with LATTIMORE and that he had given the defendants considerable help.

As corroborative evidence, he said that in 1940 and 1941 (these dates are not necessarily exclusive), the Politburo issued onion skin documents to the National Committee members and probably sent these same onion skin documents to Moscow. In the United States, they were sent through mail drops. These documents were designed to give National Committee members an insight on what went on in the Politburo and were more or less matters of the Politburo meetings. BUDENZ recalled that in Chicago, his copies were given to him by MORRIS (or MAURICE) CHILD (phonetic). These documents referred to Communist Party members by initials as a means of a security device.

In one, or more, of these documents in the Far Eastern Section of the documents, were the initials "L" or "XL". STACHEL told BUDENZ that these initials "L" and/or "XL" apparently were used by and both referred to LATTIMORE. These documents were so confidential that they could not be burned but had to be torn up into small pieces and disposed of by means of flushing down water pipes. A little later they were sent to a common center for destruction. BUDENZ repeated on these documents the initials "L" and "XL" referred to OWEN LATTIMORE and then he said that with due diligence, corroborative evidence against LATTIMORE can be obtained.

He recommended to the Committee that they subpoena four people: F. V. FIELD, PHILIP JAFFE, EARL BROWDER, and principally, by all means, JACK STACHEL. BUDENZ then asked for two weeks to prepare documents which he said will corroborate his remarks against LATTIMORE. He does not have any of these onion skin documents and doubts if they are any way obtainable.

BUDENZ then presented three documents: (1) an article by Father JAMES CARNEY (phonetic), S.J., printed in the September, 1949 issue of the "Columbian" which is the official publication of the Knights of Columbus.

At this point, Senator GREEN wanted to know if the F. B. I. has seen these documents and BUDENZ said he didn't know. BUDENZ is not sure that he has shown the F. B. I. all of the documents which he wants to get ready in two weeks but he is perfectly willing to show them to the F. B. I. first before he gives them to the Committee.

As a second document, BUDENZ presented a copy of "New Masses" of October, 1937 and called attention to an article written by JAFFE which dealt with a trip into Red China made by LATTIMORE, JAFFE, and BISSON. An epilogue of this article was written by AGNES SIEDLEY. BUDENZ said that 30 (or 13 ?) years ago, AGNES SIEDLEY admitted to BUDENZ that she was a Soviet spy. This was when she was married to an individual whose first name was ROY.

The third document given by BUDENZ was the article written by T. A. BISSON which came up in the 1943 Politburo meeting. It deals with China's part in the Coalition Government and is the article which calls Nationalist China feudal and Red China the New and Democratic China.

BUDENZ concluded by saying he had no interest in this affair so far as LATTIMORE is concerned. He said he was not a partisan in this affair; that he advocated a strong Bi-Partisan policy against Communism which is the greatest threat in the U. S. history.

Senator GREEN at this time asked BUDENZ if he gave this information to Senator McCARTHY. BUDENZ said first of all, "As far as I know, McCARTHY does not know of this testimony up to this minute". Then he kind of admitted that McCARTHY had access to this information through BUDENZ' friends with whom he had discussed this affair but he at no time admitted giving it to McCARTHY. BUDENZ said that he always testified reluctantly, reminded the Committee that he was under subpoena, and again that he was non-partisan in this matter.

BUDENZ said that he came out into the open in the Communist Party on October 2, 1935 at the insistence of himself, of GERHARD EISLER, and of EARL BROWDER. He remained in the Party until October 11, 1945. He said he never heard of OWEN LATTIMORE in an official capacity until about October, 1937, which he, BUDENZ, places vaguely as the date of his first allegation.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI *enc. letter
p. 5-10-50*

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: SENATE
Sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee
Allegations of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY

DATE: April 20 1950

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LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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Counsel for the Committee, Mr. MORGAN, began questioning the witness and stated he was primarily interested in the four periods that BUENZ previously mentioned in the summarization of the testimony and that he would divide this into the dates, namely: the periods of 1937, 1943, 1944 and 1945. u

In connection with this, BUENZ mentioned in going back over the period that he was in the Party, stated that he joined in August, 1935 because of the Peoples Front policy as stated by the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party which said that the Party would cooperate with World Tendencies. BUENZ stated that he was convinced at that time that the Communist Party was the standard bearer for the common people. He stated then that BROWDER, after returning from Moscow, urged him along with GERMARTEISLER, to go into the open Party. He stated that this was on October 2, 1935. He mentioned that he left the Party on October 11, 1945. u

Then referring to the period 1937, BUENZ stated in answer to question that at that time he first learned of OWEN LATTIMORE. He stated that he believed this was about October, 1937, at a meeting which he had attended with BROWDER. He stated that LATTIMORE's name was discussed at the time and he felt for the purpose of familiarizing himself with men considered important in the Party before he, BUENZ, left for Chicago. u

BUENZ at that point stated he wished to remind the Committee that though he referred to the Communist Party as a Party, he actually knew it to be a conspiracy and not having the semblance of a party in any sense. u

BUENZ then stated that through the Politburo, instructions had been given that the two chief assignments of the Communist Party were in the acquiescence of Red China and Red Poland; that these two assignments were the chief conquests in the world. A question was then asked of BUENZ if OWEN LATTIMORE was in the conspiracy. BUENZ stated he did not wish to indicate that LATTIMORE was present at any of the meetings. BUENZ was then asked how was LATTIMORE a part of the conspiracy and he replied FREDERICK FIELD, Secretary of the American Branch of Pacific Relations, stated that LATTIMORE was charged with the responsibility of placing the right people in the China field. BUENZ stated that based upon FIELD's report, he formed this opinion. u

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Counsel MORGAN then asked BUDENZ if he were aware of the many drafts which he prepared for his article which appeared in Colliers Magazine of March 19, 1949, and Mr. MORGAN referred to page 48 of the Colliers Magazine. There was then a discussion between Committee members about an examination of the article. BUDENZ was asked by Senator GREEN if he had given the information contained in this article to the F. B. I. and BUDENZ said that he assumed he had given the substance of it; that he had had many conferences with the F. B. I. and that he had always endeavored to provide them with the benefit of the information which he possessed. BUDENZ again mentioned that there was a great projected plan of action as far as the Communist Party was concerned and that he felt that OWEN LATTIMORE was associated in this plan; that FIELD so indicated this fact to him. He then stated that FIELD said that OWEN LATTIMORE was responsible for placing writers in the China field.

At this point, BUDENZ mentioned the name of JAMES S. ALLEN, the former Communist representative in the Philippines, as also being connected with the above described Communist plan. At this point, BUDENZ stated that he recalled that the meeting which he had attended, which had been called by BROWDER, had also been attended by the following persons: FRED BROWN, J. PETERS, HARRY GANZ, CARL BRISSON (all phonetic). BUDENZ explained that although BROWDER had called the meeting, that FIELD was the one who went forward with the discussion. He mentioned that it was at this discussion that he gathered his impression about LATTIMORE.

BUDENZ then mentioned that he was careful in his statements about the members who were formerly connected with the Communist Party and that he was prompted to be so because he recalled that ALEX TRACKENBERG (phonetic) had stated that anyone who was formerly in the Party and who was accused as being Communist should sue for libel his accuser. BUDENZ stated that knowing this to be the policy of the Party in the United States, he had to be particularly careful. He pointed out that this was a complete change from the former policy of the Party; that prior to the announcement of the policy by TRACKENBERG, no-one had ever been permitted to ever bring suit against any accuser who labeled them as a Communist.

At this point of the hearing, Counsel for LATTIMORE, Mr. FORTAS, asked the Chairman, Mr. TYDINGS, if he could pass to the Committee Counsel, Mr. MORGAN, questions which he wished to be asked of the witness. This request was granted by TYDINGS and MORGAN was handed a list of prepared questions to ask BUDENZ. MORGAN, upon examining the questions, asked BUDENZ if he could identify the 22 page draft of the article which appeared in the Colliers Magazine. At this point, Mr. FORTAS again asked the Chairman, Mr. TYDINGS, if he could have it understood that he did not receive this draft from the Colliers Magazine. He stated, "I owe this to the magazine".

BUDENZ then examining the 22 page draft of the article which appeared in Colliers Magazine, referred at the request of Counsel MORGAN to pages 13 and 14.

Before he could answer the Counsel's question about a particular section of the article appearing on these pages, Senator HICKENLOOPER requested that the Chairman grant the privilege to other members of the Committee to examine the document before it was read into the Record. Much discussion took place on this particular issue. After agreement was made that the article would be introduced into the record, BUDENZ then stated that the 22 page draft was one of several drafts which he had prepared on the article which he had submitted to Colliers. BUDENZ mentioned that he believed that this draft was one which he had prepared sometime in 1949. He stated that the preparation of the article "dragged along" unnecessarily. He identified the draft as the first draft which he had left with Colliers.

Mr. MORGAN then asked BUDENZ if he had had a conversation with LEONARD PARIS (phonetic) of Colliers relative to this article. He stated that he had. He was asked if it was a stenographic transcribed conversation. He stated that he was not certain.

Mr. MORGAN then read from a document which appeared to contain questions and answers that occurred during the conversation between BUDENZ and PARIS concerning the article which Colliers was to publish.

In brief, the questions which Mr. MORGAN read and asked BUDENZ to explain concerned the manner of expression relative to certain statements which appeared in the draft which BUDENZ had submitted to Colliers Magazine.

BUDENZ, in explaining the reasons for his believing that LATTIMORE was connected with the Party, stated that onion skin documents which were prepared at the instruction of the Politburo bore the initials "L" or "XL". These initials BUDENZ stated, were said by Mr. FIELD to indicate that they were to be identified as LATTIMORE's. BUDENZ was asked how he knew this and he replied that JACK STACHEL had many times told him that the initial "L" meant LATTIMORE.

BUDENZ then referred to a meeting which was called by BROWDER, at which policy was discussed. He mentioned that this meeting was in 1943. He stated that in addition to BROWDER, the following attended: STACHEL, FIELD, BROWDER. He stated that PHILIP JAFFE might also have been present at that meeting but that if he were present, he was only passably active. At this meeting, BUDENZ stated that LATTIMORE's name was mentioned when FIELD discussed that there was a change of attitude as far as the Party was concerned towards CHIANG KAI-SHEK. BUDENZ stated that BROWDER did not seem surprised by FIELD's announcement. He stated that it was indicated at that time that an article should be written so reflecting the new position and he said that an article did appear in the magazine, "Pacific Affairs". He stated that the substance of this article reflected that Nationalist China was feudal China; that Red China was Democratic China.

BUZENZ then mentioned that it was felt that more confirmation should be obtained from Moscow relative to this charge and he stated that an article came from Moscow signed by one ~~ROGOF~~ (phonetic), in which CHIANG KAI-SHEK was condemned. BUZENZ then noted that this article created considerable disturbance in our press and that later it was stated by ROGOF that he had been misquoted. Thereafter, BUZENZ said that he, and he explained his position as managing editor of the Daily Worker, was told that the paper should indicate its favor of a Coalition Government and that through the Coalition Government they should endeavor to scuttle CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

BUZENZ then mentioned that there were many other names who figured prominently in the Party; that he could not recall all of them at the time. He asked the advice of the Chairman if he should name before such names were given to the F. B. I. Upon consultation, the Chairman advised that no names should be referred to outside of Executive Session and that the Committee did not wish to thwart the efforts of the F. B. I. in any investigation that it might have.

BUZENZ made the observation that members of the Party were never photographed and that because of this fact he was entitling a new book which he was writing, "Men Without Faces". He mentioned in connection with this book the name of JOHN SERVICE appears. He stated that SERVICE had been referred to in Communist discussions as LATTIMORE's pupil. BUZENZ said he mentioned this but that he did not have any other information concerning SERVICE.

Mr. MORGAN then asked BUZENZ about the first time that he had mentioned LATTIMORE's name to any agency of the government and BUZENZ stated that he had mentioned LATTIMORE's name to the F. B. I. a couple of days before the Committee had examined the F. B. I. report. He stated that this was sometime in March of this year. He pointed out at that time that he had been tied up chiefly with giving concentrated information to the F. B. I. about the 11 Communist Party leaders. He then explained that he had not previously given this information to the F. B. I. because his interviews with the F. B. I. had dealt principally with the 11 Communists.

He stated that in most of his interviews with the F. B. I., they concerned cases which were under prosecution. He then explained that the names which he had and which he knew to be Communist Party members had not yet been completed; that there were 400 names which he wished to be turned over to the F. B. I. He stated that he had about 200 names available at this time. He said he was deliberate in his handling of these names because of their importance. He stated that as soon as he had the list completed, he would first make it available to the F. B. I.

Mr. MORGAN then gave BUZENZ a photostatic copy of page 12 of the April 29, 1949 issue of the Daily Worker. On this page appeared a book review by DAVID ~~C. CENTER~~ of "Situation in Asia", a book written by CLARENCE LATTIMORE. BUZENZ knows

CARPENTER as a Communist Party member. CARPENTER said in this book review that LATTIMORE shows that the U. S. Government has done nothing but alienate the Far East and recommends that the U. S. Government should stop intervention in internal affairs in the Far East and let China set up its own government. The book review says that LATTIMORE admits that China is looking to the USSR and turning away from the United States but the book review says that LATTIMORE refuses to see that the reason that China is looking toward the USSR for help is because he, LATTIMORE, refuses to see that the USSR has overthrown Capitalism and that is the reason why China wants help from Russia. BUDENZ BUDENZ was asked if this book review criticized LATTIMORE's position. He said yes, it did in parts, and that it was customary to so review a book by a Communist in the Daily Worker and as to the author, "praise him with a faint damn".

BUDENZ pointed out that the emphasis of this article was on the criticism in the book of the U. S. Government and that the article objected to LATTIMORE's advocacy of a third course for China to follow, which third course was neither U. S. nor USSR, but a middle road. BUDENZ also said that the book review objected to LATTIMORE's implied advocacy of capitalism.

It was then brought out that LATTIMORE had testified that he participated in a fund raising project on behalf of the Finns who were fighting Russia. BUDENZ was asked if this would guarantee that LATTIMORE was not a Communist and he said that this fact was not indicative that LATTIMORE was not a Communist and that examples of this nature had been granted to people in delicate situations and that LATTIMORE was in a delicate situation.

BUDENZ was then asked if LATTIMORE's support of the Marshal Plan would seem to reflect that LATTIMORE was not a Communist. BUDENZ replied that he had left the Party before the Marshal Plan came into being but quoted from the New York World Telegram which said that "UNCLE JOE" could not have put the Communist line in China any better than LATTIMORE did. BUDENZ again said that LATTIMORE may have given an example so that he could back the Marshal Plan as a cover. BUDENZ said that the main line of support was the most important thing and that exceptions could always be made.

BUDENZ was then asked if he thought LATTIMORE was the top Soviet Agent as McCARTHY charged. BUDENZ said that this statement was technically not accurate LATTIMORE was not the top Soviet Agent as far as he knew. BUDENZ was asked if LATTIMORE were subject to Communist discipline and if he, BUDENZ, had ever disciplined LATTIMORE. BUDENZ replied that he had never disciplined LATTIMORE and was in no position to do so but the Politburo did assign certain tasks to LATTIMORE through FIELD. FIELD and LATTIMORE did not always agree in the same way that HARRY BRIDGES did not always agree with the Politburo.

BUDENZ was then asked to give one instance of an order given by the Politburo to LATTIMORE. BUDENZ mentioned the orders given LATTIMORE on the China policy to be promulgated by LATTIMORE through his position in the IPR. BUDENZ was again asked if LATTIMORE were a Communist Party member and subject to Communist discipline, and did he know this of his own knowledge. BUDENZ said he knew it only by STACHEL's representation and that he did not ever see LATTIMORE at a Communist Party meeting and outside of what BUDENZ has been told by Communist Party leaders. He knows nothing of LATTIMORE's Communist Party affiliation. BUDENZ was asked what corroboration he could offer and replied that FIELD, STACHEL, JAFFE, should be subpoenaed along with FIELD's records. BUDENZ said he would give other names in executive session.

At this point, ABE FORTAS interrupted and wanted to put on a Brigadier General, U. S. Army (Ret.), who must leave town tonight. Senator LODGE objected and Senator TYDINGS could not get a vote of the Committee members. This General's name was not given but he was present. Senator HICKENLOOPER wanted BUDENZ to finish and the hearing was recessed for noon until 2:30 P. M.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: April 21, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

Seth Richardson called on April 21 and stated that with reference to the 90 some cases before the Tydings Committee, that there were about twenty in which no FBI Loyalty investigation had been conducted. He stated he had raised the question as to whether there should be one and that the White House had instructed that in only those cases where the subject had been investigated under the Loyalty Program should the Loyalty Review Board take any action. 4

I made no comment to Mr. Richardson with reference to this matter in view of the fact that Mr. Ford is handling this directly with Mr. Dawson of the White House and he has promised to get an official memorandum to the Bureau as to the results of the conference. 4

DML:dad

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RECORDED

JUN 13 1950

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13

66
58 JUL 5 1950

April 5, 1950

RECORDED - 74
INDEXED - 14
EX - 62

121-23278-134
66-7225-311

Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear [REDACTED]

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your letter in which you enclosed a copy of the editorial "Keep the FBI Files Secret" which appeared in the Cincinnati Post on March 28. It was also kind of you to bring to my attention a copy of the letter which you directed to the Honorable John W. Bricker and the Honorable Millard Tydings, United States Senate, under date of March 29, 1950.

You have my sincere appreciation for your friendly interest in my administration of the activities of the FBI and I am happy to know that you approve of the views which I expressed in my statement before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on March 27.

My associates and I are greatly encouraged by such expressions of confidence and support as yours and we earnestly hope that our efforts will always be deserving of your unqualified approbation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: A separate letter is being directed to Editor Carl D. Groat, the Cincinnati Post, regarding the letter in question.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease

MAILED 9
APR 5 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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MAY 2

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

From the Desk of

Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hoover-

Am pleased to send you
enclosed editorial from the
Cincinnati Post of 3/28.

Also copy of my letter to Senators
Tydings and Bricker.

Let's hope we can make these
fellows listen to reason.

Sincerely,

Attachments

COPY

b7c

From the Desk of [redacted]

[redacted]
Cincinnati & others

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Ladd | _____ |
| Mr. Clegg | _____ |
| Mr. Glavin | _____ |
| Mr. Nichols | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tracy | _____ |
| Mr. Harbo | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Nease | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Am pleased to send
the enclosed editorial
The Cincinnati Post 7/3/38.

Also copy of my letter
Senators Tydings & Bricker.
Let's hope we can make
them feel our hints are necessary

Sincerely,
[redacted]

1/2 k
EX-62
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RECORDED - 74

EX - 62

121-23278-134

126-2785-311
JUL 22 1938

Keep the FBI Files Secret

Sen. McCarthy, who is still trying to prove that the State department harbors some card-carrying Communists, insists the FBI files will back him up and demands that they be produced for examination.

FBI Director Hoover and Attorney-General McGrath testified Monday on the prudence of turning over these files to a congressional committee. As had been expected, they strongly opposed such action.

They gave excellent reasons for their stand. Mr. Hoover argued that the FBI's loyalty files were inconclusive, could be quoted out of context, or used to thwart truth, distort half truths and misrepresent facts. Moreover, he insisted, making them public would endanger FBI sources of information and undermine effectiveness of the organization.

Mr. Hoover, in fact, hinted that he might resign if he were forced to spread FBI secrets before a congressional committee. As a matter of principle, he said, they should be withheld from all congressional committees.

Mr. McGrath, supporting Mr. Hoover, contended Congress had no constitutional right to order the FBI, as an agency of the executive branch, to make its reports available.

Regardless of the question's legal aspects, we think Mr. Hoover's stand is clearly correct. And Sen. McCarthy, in particular, is not an investigator who could be trusted to examine the FBI's files, being too much given to shooting off his mouth.

NO cd
4/3/50

editor - already
on Bureau's files
4/3/50

Let sent to Carl G. York
4-5-50

Let sent to
4-5-50

b7C

121-23278-134

ENCLOSURE

66-7225-311

[REDACTED]
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

March 29, 1950

Senator Millard Tydings
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Am sorry you have seen fit to subpoena the FBI files after Mr. Hoover has given very real reasons why they should not be opened to Congress. And what Mr. Hoover says I subscribe to most heartily against any and every voice in Congress.

I think we have had far too many Congressional blow-hards who in the past have put our most closely guarded secrets in the lap of Moscow. I believe that we should finally become sufficiently adult and sensible to follow the advice of the one man in Washington who really and truly knows his job — J. Edgar Hoover.

Even though the mail is heavy for Senator McCarthy to ferret out the Reds, I am most doubtful of anything coming from his effort, with or without the FBI files. The Senator is not the man for the task in my estimation. Too much brag, bluster and froth, and full of inaccuracies.

As for the State department, do anything you want with it, if, in fact, we have any such department. I am in favor of establishing one.

Finally, for once ... just this once ... the President is right, I think, in backing up Mr. Hoover.

Cordially yours,

[REDACTED]
cc Senator John W. Bricker

blind copy to J. Edgar Hoover

121-23278-134

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: April 24, 1950

FROM : C. E. HENRICH

SUBJECT: TYDINGS COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Senate Foreign Relations Committee

ASAC Whelan of the New York Office advised on the morning of April 24, 1950, that over the weekend Supervisor [redacted] was contacted by [redacted] of the Tydings Committee. During the conversation, [redacted] indicated that the Committee during the present week will go into the following cases: [redacted] John S. Service, and [redacted]. Also they will go into a general resume of the Amerasia Case.

It was indicated that [redacted] will lead off as a witness. [redacted] indicated that the Committee generally was pleased with the testimony of Budenz. He also said that the Committee had found out about a conference which Lattimore attended at the State Department on October 2, 1949, and several of the persons at the conference were Communists.

This is for your information.

G. I. R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-31-79 BY SP 5 RJG/RA/vew

CEH: [redacted]

INDEXED - 30

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EX-20

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
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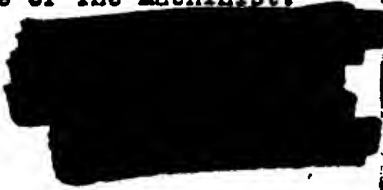
10-1

The Machinist

The official weekly newspaper of the
International Association of Machinists
Machinists Building
Washington 1, D. C.
Publishing
Phone: NAtional 6188

TO: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Thought you would be in-
terested in the item marked in
this issue of The Machinist.



EX-125

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-125

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INDEXED - 65

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APR 25 1950



Colle
MEMBER OF CAPITAL CITY FORUM
IN 1941 100-26255-1 P24
MEMBER OF MNG - DC GUILD
PRES. OF D.C. Chapter in 1943

R443

MAY 4 1950

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University Helps Train Deepfreeze Stewards



At North Chicago, Ill., an example on how to improve labor relations is practiced by I.A.M. Stewards employed at the Deepfreeze Corp., makers of the Ironworker Home Freezer. The company has signed a metal trades agreement and I.A.M. Stewards along with those of the Ironworker and representatives of management regularly attend classes sponsored by union and the company and supervised by the University of Illinois. Ralph Smith, business representative for I.A.M. District 140, Walnut, writes the Machinist. Attending one of the classes are standing 1 to 7: Charles Cypcar, vice president of I.A.M. Lodge 1226 to which Deepfreeze employees belong; Elmer Coatsman, lodge president; Tunt Del-ler, University of Illinois Extension specialist, and William Hallenbeck, Deepfreeze personnel director. Seated 1 to 7: I.A.M. Stewards Anthony Zorc, Melbel Hoffmeyer, Art Rasmussen, Lewis Pignatoli, Frank Leim (Ironworker) Professor John Lumm, University of Illinois, Ironworker Stewards John Moran, and Bill Richard War (I.A.M.), Robert Nimsgron, and Frank Stefanie, steward for the I.A.M.

Illinois Machinists Open Drive To Make Union Meetings Click

"Making Your Union Meeting Click" will be the opening presentation when the two-day educational conference sponsored by the Illinois State Council of Machinists gets underway at Springfield in the Hotel Bt. Nicholas on May 6.

The conference opens on May 6 at 10 a.m. William C. Hambleton, council president will welcome delegates and elaborate on the conference theme "Making Union Meetings Effective." Following will be a lecture and showing of a film by Richard Murphy, associate professor of speech at Illinois on

"The Art of Public Speaking" will be shown followed by a discussion led by W. Ellison Chalmers, acting director. Labor and Industrial Relations at Illinois.

On May 7 in the morning discussion sessions will be continued and in the afternoon a general meeting of all delegates will be held. Grand Lodge Rep. Lee Chapman is handling delegate registration and contact him at 1149

Board Rules I.A.M. Is Entitled to Full

Date on Merit Raises

Merit raises will be kept on an honest basis even when the employer has the sole power to grant them. This is a recent ruling of the National Labor Relations Board in a case brought by I.A.M.

The Labor Board held that as a certified bargaining agent, the I.A.M. is entitled to full information on individual merit ratings, job classifications and wage increases based on the ratings.

The Labor Board's ruling was made in a case brought by I.A.M. Lodge 160, Burbank, Calif., against the General Controls Co. of Glendale, a manufacturer of automotive parts and control devices.

"Our story in this case is a good example of how an I.A.M. contract protects workingmen and women in regard to merit increases. By having access to full information concerning each merit rating, the union is able to do an effective job in checking the agreement," Leland G. Hewitt, business representative, said.

The Labor Board found the company guilty of refusing to bargain collectively when it refused to furnish the union "the name, classification, rate of pay, and merit rating score of each employee... and full information with respect to individual periodic merit wage increases, including the names of employees who received such increases or decreases, and the amount of such increase or decrease, and the dates on which such increases or decreases were put into effect."

The Labor Board held that this information was necessary in order for the I.A.M. to determine whether or not the contract was being properly administered. Merit ratings were used by the company also in determining layoffs, discharges and promotions.

The company had taken the position that it was not required to furnish this data only in individual cases in which grievances or complaints had been filed.

In holding the I.A.M. entitled to complete merit rating information the Labor Board held:

"All the information requested by the union was necessary in order for the union to effectively police the existing contract, and in order for it to intelligently bargain with respect to future contracts. Under these circumstances, we have consistently held that withholding this type of information, when requested, constitutes a violation of the Act. The courts have approved this doctrine."

The board's majority opinion was signed by Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Board Members John M. Houston and Abe Murdock. Board Member James J. Reynolds, Jr., dissented without opinion; he said he would have dismissed the case in its entirety. Board Member Paul L. Styles did not participate in the decision.

Evils of Air Plant Dispersal Televised

The disastrous effect of dispersing Pacific Coast aircraft plants was stressed recently on a television program by Teamwork Ayrack, business representative for I.A.M. Lodge 1125, San Diego, Calif.

Televised over station KPMB-TV, Ayrack told of the critical unemployment that would damage the economies of the entire West Coast if the big aircraft plants there were shut down and dispersed.

Answer to this week's brain riddle: The clerk getting a \$50 raise every six months. After the first year he has gotten \$1,500 to other man's \$1,000, and he always stays \$50 in the lead.

Official Notices

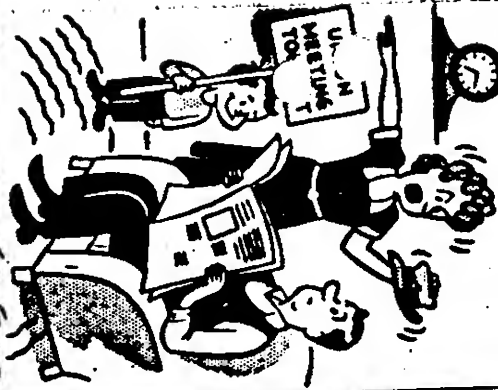
Members should be received at least two weeks prior to event. Correspondence must give brief necessary facts, i.e., nature and name of event, time, date and place, full names of persons in charge, other factual data. Address copy to The Machinist, Room 205, Washington, D. C.

OKLAHOMA State Council of Machinists will meet on Apr. 8 at Colorado Springs in Carpenter Hall, 9 East Main St. E. H. Danford, publicity chairman. All affiliated lodges to send delegates.

LOUISIANA State Council of Machinists meets on Apr. 15 for a two-day session. L. N. Kahn, council secretary, announces. First meeting will open at 7 p.m. on Apr. 15 in Florida Hotel. Accommodation for delegates may be made through Kahn. Prices range from \$4.50 a day for single to \$8.00 for twin beds. All lodges are urged by Kahn to send delegates as "extremely important matters will be discussed."

ALABAMA State Council of Machinists will hold its semi-annual meeting Apr. 15 and 16 in the McJannet Hotel, 525 Greenbore Ave., Tuscaloosa, W. H. Johnson, council president, reports. Meeting opens at 10 a.m., Apr. 15.

Needles



45. "Get going! Can't you realize that Union means YOUness?"

Promotes Effective Shop-Level Unionism

Union members in the York, Pa., area may see more effective union administration at a shop level as a result of the recent educational conference sponsored by I.A.M. District 98, Business Reps. Carl Butner and Richard Y. Wasseroft, report.

More than 40 delegates from local lodges affiliated with District 98 attended the meeting at Lancaster. Committees represented included Harrisburg, New Freedom, Christiana, New Cumberland, York, Manheim, Lancaster and Newport.

Principal speakers included General Vice President Sam Newman of New York, Grand Lodge Rep. William Damron of Washington, D. C., and Business Reps. Joseph Phillips of I.A.M. District 1 at Philadelphia, Butner and Wasseroft.

Vice President Newman, who is scheduled to retire Sept. 30, gave an account of his long career in the I.A.M. and the labor movement. In tracing his 35 years of I.A.M. membership, Newman declared that the need today is greater than ever before for intelligent, active participation by I.A.M. lodges in state and federal politics.

He reminded delegates that "employer selfishness and attempts to exploit the workers can only be represented by a militant union with intelligent, fair-minded leadership at the helm."

Damron covered the responsibilities of Lodge Officers and Shop Committees. He also delivered an address for Tom Tipsett, I.A.M. Educational director, who was ill. Tipsett's address covered the historic background of the labor movement in America.

"Well-trained shop committees—men are the life blood of our union," Damron told delegates. "When union business and grievance with the employer are settled on a shop level, then the entire local union functions smoothly."

The Sing a Labor Song record album, eight new tunes being sponsored by the I.A.M., was played during the conference with songs A Pin for Your Lapel and The Guy That I Send to Congress registering the greatest applause, according to Damron.

Phillips told delegates of the function and responsibilities of Machinist State Councils. Butner outlined the structure of I.A.M. District Lodges and the duties of delegates. Wasseroft covered methods and techniques for stimulating interest among the unorganized. I.A.M. Lodge 1822, Lancaster, sponsored a dinner for delegates and guests attending conference.



Delegates Sing a Labor Song at the Educational Conference sponsored by I.A.M. District 98, York, Pa. The eight new labor songs are sponsored by the I.A.M. and are available in record albums for only \$2.25. Write direct to Gerald Marks Music, Inc., 1619 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Send check or money order. The eight new labor songs are on two 10-inch unbreakable records.

Senator Pepper, Like F.D.R., Fights for the Plain People

Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) is as much the champion of all working people as was his friend Franklin D. Roosevelt. That is why the men and women in Florida who work a living are giving him their wholehearted support in his race for reelection.

This is the view of I.A.M. Gen. J. V. President Jesse C. Mc... who addressed a gathering of union members and their friends last week.

Giving unqualified support to Senator Pepper, Mr. McGinnis urged working people to register now so they can vote in the May 3 primary for the renomination of Senator Pepper on the Democratic ticket. The primary is the most important election in Florida, since Democratic candidates are not ally elected.

Here, in part, is what Mr. McGinnis said:

Claude Pepper is as much the champion of all the people as was warm personal friend, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. As much the people's Senator as was the people's President, Claude Pepper has actively supported the New Deal of the Roosevelt era and its successor, the New Deal, since 1936, when he first took his seat in the Senate.



Senator Pepper

In fact, as far back as 1928, he received a letter from F.D.R., who had just been elected Governor of New York State, asking him his views on the course the Democratic Party ought to follow in the future.

Claude Pepper replied in part, "I want the Democratic Party genuinely to become the liberal party of this nation. I want it not to compromise upon that matter, because we cannot go to the people with conviction in our eyes unless

sands of people were working for only 10 to 15 cents an hour.

This minimum was raised to 40 cents in 1948, and with living costs going higher and higher through the war years and after, Claude Pepper led the fight which recently won the 76 cent minimum wage.

He has also sponsored, testified for, and fought on the floor of the Senate for equal pay for women doing equal work with men. Claude Pepper has consistently voted for all legislation to improve wages, working conditions and standards of living, health and well being for all the people.

Claude Pepper, therefore, will continue to fight for his three-fold program for peace:

- Keep America strong. Claude Pepper has voted for every national defense measure and appropriation.
- Help all the free peoples to recover from the devastation of war and to defend themselves and us against Fascist and Communist aggression.
- Keep on honestly trying to find an honorable and just basis of cooperation between America and all nations, including the Soviet Union.

Two Out of Three People Can't Afford Proper Medical Care

Not all doctors go along with the American Medical Association's propaganda campaign to defeat the Federal Health Insurance program. One doctor who has the courage to challenge the A.M.A. is Dr. Iva D. McCoy, a practicing physician of East Ann, Michigan. In the following article Dr. McCoy tells why the National Health Insurance program should be adopted.

FIRMLY believe in the system of free enterprise and our capitalistic way of life; but in a complex nation the size of ours, government simply must take over the education and health of our people to a greater extent in the future. Over 300,000 of our people, men, women and children, will die this year because they cannot afford medical care. That isn't all the sad truth: this year, too, America will lose 4,300,000 man-years of work because of bad health. And this year, too, \$27,000,000,000 in national wealth will be lost—lost because of sickness and disability. On the basis of selective-service experience at least 40 percent of our men of military age—between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 men—are unfit for military duty. On any one day, at least 7,000,000 people in the United States suffer some illness. As many as 25,000,000 persons have a chronic or disabling disease. Sickmen and sedentary eat the nation at least \$9,000,000,000 a year.



Dr. McCoy says one day, at least 7,000,000 people in the United States suffer some illness. As many as 25,000,000 persons have a chronic or disabling disease. Sickmen and sedentary eat the nation at least \$9,000,000,000 a year.

Health Services Inadequate

Our health services and facilities are wholly inadequate. Forty percent of our counties do not have even a full-time local public health officer. Hospitals are needed—areas of our country with an aggregate population of 15,000,000 people do not have a single recognized general hospital. Pure shortages of doctors, nurses, dentists, psychiatrists, and other trained health personnel are so great that many persons are forced to forego medical care. In 1944, 565 counties had less than one active physician per 3,000 population, the danger line. Numerous counties had no doctors.

If we had adequate services available for mothers and children, we could prevent at least half of the deaths of the young babies in child-birth, and one-third of the deaths of the young babies. Our state health agencies have, on their waiting lists, thousands of crippled children who require and cannot get proper attention because of the lack of facilities and personnel, and over half a million children with rheumatic fever fail to receive medical care. Staggering statistics, aren't they? But more shocking is the simple fact that we have the knowledge to prevent these needless deaths and this tragic waste. We have the highly trained personnel capable of applying that knowledge. The one essential ingredient

Utah State Council Backs School Board Post

IAM Member Seeks School Board Post
In Alton, Illinois
T. D. Williams, for 17 years a member of I.A.M. Lodge 600, Alton,

at its recent meeting at Salt Lake City, John Hoe, legislative representative, reports. Other action included endorsement of the state apprenticeship council, and creation of a committee to study the advisability of drafting a bill for the licensing of auto mechanics in Utah.

New Council officers were elected including J. Mahon Beady, I.A.M. Lodge 1888, Salt Lake, president; Donald L. Peegren Lodge 1889, Ogden, vice president, and H. B. Rebert, Lodge 1894, secretary.

Trustees included William McLeese, Lodge 104, Salt Lake; John M. Bush, Provo, and James Carrigan, Lodge 848, Bingham. The law and legislative committee for the coming year includes McLeese, Egbert and Roe.

Lines Drawn for Primary In Two California Races



I.A.M. Lodge 564, Ben Jones, all, in supporting Arthur L. Johnson in his race for Congress from the 8th District in California. In a letter to the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, telling of the endorsement, Henry H. Smith, chairman of the Lodge's legislative committee, says: "Johnson has demonstrated his ability to serve all of the people, and has been a friend of labor in California for a long time. He has practiced law for a good many years, served as deputy labor commissioner in Sacramento, and in private practice has represented our union in a number of cases."

T. J. Martinson, member of I.A.M. Lodge 1118, Los Angeles, has announced as a candidate in the June 6 primary for Congressman from California's 14th District, to fill the seat left vacant by Helen Gahagan Douglas (D) now a candidate for the United States Senate. Martinson has been a registered Democrat in the California 14th District for many years. A man of wide and varied experience in business, industry and labor, he has a strong faith in the ability of labor and management to work harmoniously together to produce a more abundant life for all.

W. C. Hambleton, business agent for I.A.M. District 9 writes "This Machinery that Williams has lived in Madison county for 25 years, and for 18 years in Alton. He has served on the budgeting committee of the Community Chest for two years."

Williams was employed as a machinist at the Shell Oil Company's Wood River Refinery for 15 years. He is now president of Gyroscopic Specialties, Inc., of Alton.

Mathews Heads Labor Vote Drive in Ft. Worth

Ross Mathews, of I.A.M. Lodge 776, Fort Worth, Tex., was recently elected president of the Tarrant County Social and Legislative Conference, and Jack Avery, also of Lodge 776, was named treasurer.

Purpose of the Conference is to make sure that all trade unionists in the Fort Worth area are registered and prepared to vote in the primary and general elections. The conference is planning a series of radio information programs as part of its activity.

Radio Forum Considered By Elizabeth, N. J., Lodge

I.A.M. Lodge 316, Elizabeth, N. J., is considering sponsoring a radio labor forum as part of its program of keeping trade unionists informed on political issues.

At a recent Lodge meeting, Charles Weland, president, stressed the importance of registering and voting, and the Lodge authorized Patrick Vella, secretary, to contact radio stations regarding the proposed forum.

Carthage I.A.M. Lodge Organizes Credit Union

A new credit union has been formed by I.A.M. Lodge 1476, Carthage, Mo. Elected to the board of directors were Theodore Holtricher, Paul Portney, Marcus O. Welton, Harold Blankenship, Joel A. Shrewsbury, Eldred H. Kleeman and William R. Allison.

at the problem. Can the average American remedy pay for medical care? Can you?

At least two out of every three Americans—that means 97,000,000 people—cannot, and this figure comes straight from the American Medical Association's Bureau of Medical Economics. If your family has an annual income of \$5,000 or less per year, you are in this group. You cannot afford adequate medical care.

Most Americans avoid seeking prompt medical attention at the first sign of complaint. They tend to put off going to the doctor; they delay mainly because of fear of medical costs.

Delay Can Be Fatal

Such delay is often serious, and sometimes fatal, as in tuberculosis and cancer. We doctors know that 30 percent of cancer is curable if caught in its very early stages. We know that the disabling effects of many other chronic diseases can be halted or even prevented entirely, if caught in time.

There is an endless amount of data to prove that the relation between money and life—between wealth and health—is direct and deadly.

The problem, from which we can no longer run, is simply this: how can we remove this major economic barrier which blocks better health for the nation and assure everyone who needs it adequate medical care regardless of economic status?

The democratic solution is: National health insurance. By broadening the scope of our compulsory social security program to include a system of national health insurance, by utilizing the proven, successful method of payroll deductions to which employers and employees would contribute equal shares—the costs of physicians and hospital care could be prepaid, guaranteeing both availability of care to all who need it and adequate payment to doctors, hospitals and others who supply the services.

For a long time, the AMA fought even voluntary health insurance plans. It still fights them today, unless it can control them. It supports voluntary health insurance today, in a frenzied rear-guard action to head off national health insurance. The AMA has long been several steps behind the march of events and the needs of the American people.

Voluntary health insurance plans, while often excellent in the limited spheres in which most of them operate, cannot and will not be able to do the necessary job.

(Next week: Dr. McCoy explains the health insurance program.)

EVERYONE CAN HELP

Here's my contribution to the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League. I want to help elect honest, liberal, fair minded Congressmen and Senators who will pass the National Health Insurance bill.

() One Dollar () Two Dollars
() Five Dollars () More

My Name (print)..... Zone..... State.....
Street..... City.....
Send contributions to Machinists Non-Partisan Political
League, 201 Machinists Bldg., Washington 1, D. C.

YOUR UNION AT HOME

Pending Money Machinists' Buying Calendar—April Bargains

Written by Sidney Margolis, treasurer emeritus, for the Free Association and The Machinist.

THIS month your cost of living will be the lowest it's been for almost two years, especially if you're a bread shopper. Both food and clothing are down right now. But the lower costs will be short-lived, as prices, particularly food costs, will start to creep up again as the weather gets warmer. Shelter costs are still marching upward, too. Not only is there a steady rise in rents, as indicated by even the Bureau of Labor statistics index, which admittedly fails to reflect adequately current high rentals, but costs of building materials are beginning to rise again.

Prices Lower On:

Clothing: Look for sharp reductions in clothing just before Easter and in the weeks following. Business has not been good this Easter season, and the clothing trade expects to put on some sharp sales to unload merchandise. In women's apparel, one of the best values available currently is all-wool covert tops, sale-priced at \$13-\$15 in many shops. Rayon suits have been getting less and less expensive and are fast displacing wool suits for spring. Their advantage is that they can be worn more seasons of the year than wool. Also, they cost about half the price of a wool suit. Lined rayon suits are more tailored but it's lined ones are even more useful; they can be worn without a blouse as a two-piece dress, or with a blouse as a suit. Look especially for these details in buying a suit: a crease-resistant finish (as indicated by the information on the label), and bound or taped armholes, which help the suit keep its shape, and in general are a sign of good tailoring. Well-made rayon suits are available under \$15; those with lining cost \$2-\$4 more.

Do It Yourself

Fresh Coat of Whitewash Will Improve Appearance Of Dark Basement Walls

A fresh coat of whitewash at Spring cleaning time will do a lot to make a basement more attractive, or to improve the appearance of a fence in the back yard.

Well-made casual dresses are now available for as little as \$4.95 in both rayon and cotton, in dark shades that can be worn from now through summer. One comfortable versatile style is the widely-sold Natural Ease dress at about \$8.50 in rayon gabardine or prints. It has an action

1950 April 1950

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |

back and action sleeves, with slipped fly front. More and more good cotton dresses are available in dark tones, in broadcloth and chambray, at \$5-\$7.

Denim skirts in plaids and stripes as well as the usual solid colors, are reasonably priced. Chasins like Lerner's, Magnin's (West Coast) and J. C. Penney are selling these for \$3; last year they were \$5.

Household Appliances: Few manufacturers have reduced prices but retailers all over are boldly offering discounts from regular list prices, with little interference from manufacturers. Steam irons particularly are being price-cut. (Steam irons are most desirable for people who sew at home, since they enable you to press as you sew, as

professional dressmakers do. Some models can also be used dry as conventional irons.)

Prices Rising On:

Homes: Under the twin pressures of the continuing housing shortage and the usual Spring rise in building materials, price tags on materials and home equipment are rising again, builders report. Lumber, cement and steel products have all gone up recently. If you've been hoping to buy a house, but can still postpone it you may get a better deal this Fall when prices of both materials and finished homes tend to drop seasonably.

Food Buying Calendar

Food costs are still comparatively reasonable this month but will start heading into the annual Summer rise soon. Eggs have already started to go up, but are still the best protein buy except for cheese. Two ounces of cheddar makes a portion for one person at a cost of just 7 cents. Large eggs are a better buy than mediums during the Spring; in the Fall, the situation reverses itself.

In meats, pork is still the best buy, especially fresh and smoked shoulders, loins and smoked hams. Use pork while it's still reasonable; it will start going up soon, while beef will get a little cheaper next month. In beef, steak roast is best value in most areas.

Canned peaches are currently low-priced. In vegetables, cabbage, carrots, iceberg lettuce and onions are best buys this month. Fresh tomatoes have become reasonable. Green beans, kale and beets are also moderately priced in many parts of the country.

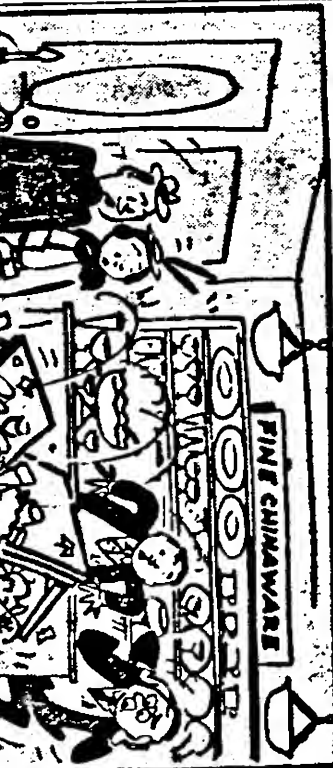
Eard is practically going begging; selling for as little as 13 cents a pound in some stores. Use it in cooking as much as you can at this time, in place of the more expensive shortening.

Health

Spring Fever

Many authorities do not recognize spring fever as a real ailment. Just the same there is some evidence that great-grandmother knew what she was about when she got out the sulphur and molasses and talked of "thin-ning the blood."

Family Fables



Latest Pattern



1960
1 YARD
OF
34 INCH

What little girl could resist this darling little yoked cape. It is thrifty to make too because it requires just one yard of 34-inch fabric in the smaller sizes. It goes together like a charm. She'll adore the little sashes that show off her garters!

Barbara Bell sew-rite perfected Pattern No. 1960 in designed for sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 2 requires 1 yard of 34-inch fabric.

For this pattern, send 25 cents, in coin, your name, address, pattern number and also wanted to Barbara Bell, Labor Press Association, Box 99, Station G, New York 10, N. Y.

with the first warm days of spring. Humorous"—and lets it go at that. Many doctors agree with this definition, notably Dr. M. E. Winchester of the Georgia State Board of Health who says of spring fever: "There's no such thing."

Other expert opinions run all the way from belief that spring fever is caused by lack of calcium, lack of vitamins B and C, and by an increase in the blood supply, to the assertion that it is just a "state of mind."

Those who go along with the theory that spring fever is more than a state of mind have wartime army studies to back them up.

The army found that when troops were transferred from a cold to a warm climate, they all came down with spring fever at once. Army doctors were called in to study the problem and they finally came up with an answer.

Spring fever, they said, is the result of body adjustments that occur when warm weather arrives. The body is faced with the problem of getting rid of heat that it formerly needed. To do this the small blood vessels expand, and this releases more blood in the blood stream. The army doctors found that in hot weather a person's blood capacity is about 20 per cent more than in cold weather.

This body adjustment, with the literal "thinning of the blood" for a while until more blood is manufactured, is the cause of the lary feeling that everybody experiences at the beginning of spring, the doctors said.

Sulphur and molasses won't help, but the army doctors say the cure is to take it easy for a few days—and then make yourself get to work.

Don't Try to Re-use Old Antifreeze, Experts Warn

When you drain the antifreeze out of your car, don't try to save it for reuse next year, the National Bureau of Standards advises. Antifreeze that is reused is almost sure to cause corrosion and rust, the Bureau's experts say.



Machinist's Lunch Box

Constant Warmth Is Must For All Salt Rising Bread

Mrs. Frank Pickett, of Havre, Mont., one of 30 readers to answer Mrs. Bertha McCoy's request for a recipe for salt rising bread, writes: "Here is my grandmother's recipe.

This bread is very, very good and the success of it is keeping it just the right temperature in the making. Don't worry about the strong odor when it is rising! It is supposed to smell to heaven but is okay when baked." Early in the evening I sealed 2 table-



spoons of corn meal, a pinch of salt and a pinch of sugar, with enough milk to make a mush. Then set in a warm place until morning. ("I set this in a pan of warm water and wrap it well with a warm cloth," Mrs. Pickett writes.)

In the morning I added 1 teaspoon sugar and 1 teaspoon salt and 3/4 teaspoon baking soda with a pint of boiling water. Add just enough cold water to make this lukewarm.

Then beat in enough flour to make a thick batter. Add the mush made the night before. Beat well for about five minutes. Put in a tightly closed vessel. Place in a kettle of warm water (just hot enough to hold your hand in it) and keep this temperature until light and spongy. Then stir in 1 tablespoon melted shortening and 1 teaspoon salt. Mix in enough flour to make

a stiff dough. Work until smooth and mold into loaves. Let rise in a warm place until light. Bake for an hour at 350 F.

We are also printing part of the letter sent in by Mrs. Bernice Dunham, of Millerton, Pa.:

"In the evening, slice a medium sized raw potato very thin and add 6 level tablespoons of yellow corn meal, 1/4 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. sugar and a pinch of salt. Fill bowl up with boiling water and let rise overnight in a warm place." In the morning, remove potato and proceed as above to make bread.

Mrs. Clarence F. Proudfoot, of Meadville, Pa., would like a recipe for a jamon or cream gelatin filling for cakes.

Because of the large number of letters sent in this week, it is impossible to acknowledge each individually. However, we are sending them on to Mrs. McCoy, and our thanks to all our contributors. If there is a special recipe you are looking for, send a letter asking about it to the Lunch Box Editor, 266 Machinist Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Gellman Sew Gems Now Carry the I.A.M. Union-Made Label



Shaking hands on the signing of the new I.A.M. contract at Gellman Mfg. Co., Moline, Ill., are A. W. Gellman, left, company president, and V. J. Mazzacano, I.A.M. representative. The contract featured pay raises of 10 to 35 cents an hour and provisions for Gellman products to carry the union-made label. L to r: Shop Committee Members Carl L. Melville, Carl E. Frantz, Earl Cudworth, Sharp Doy, and Marvin Wells. At far right is Elmore A. Gripp, company attorney, and seated is Lawrence N. Miller, business representative for I.A.M. District 102. At right are two models of the Gellman sewing machine that now carry the I.A.M. union-made label. At top is the upright model; below is portable.

First-Time Contract at Gellman Wins 10-35c Hour Pay Increases

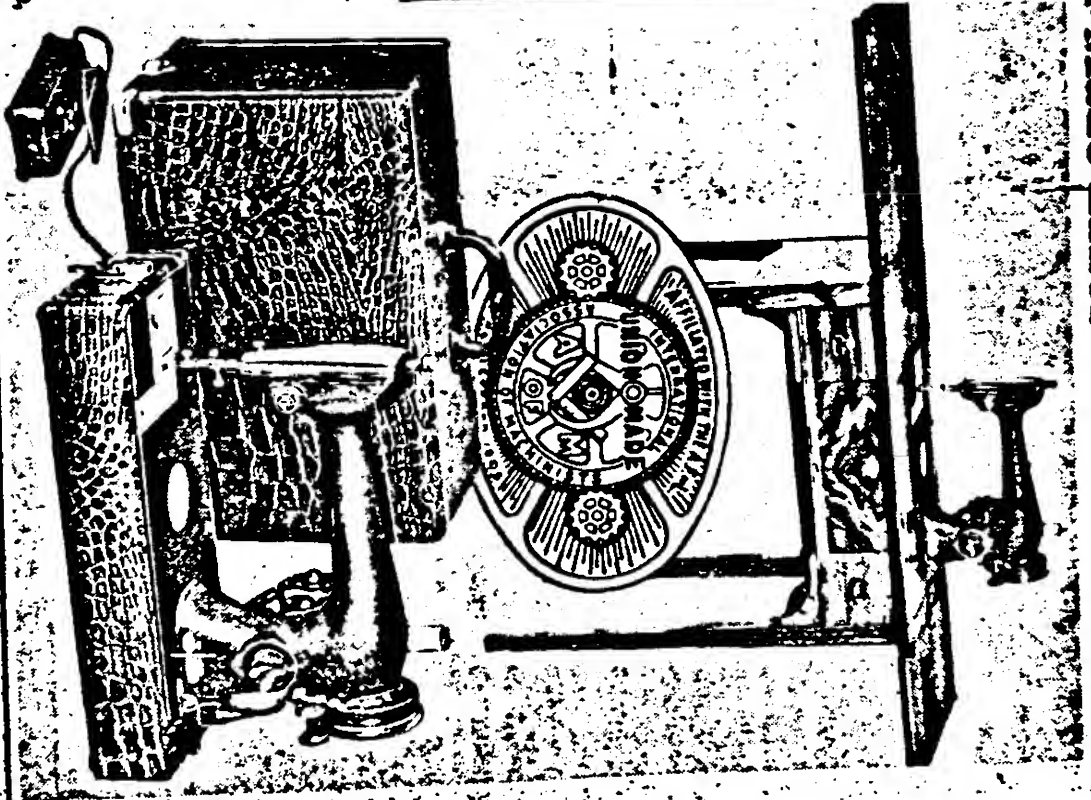
"Along with the signing of the first I.A.M. agreement at Gellman Mfg. Co. at Moline, Ill., that brought 10 to 35 cent-an-hour raises, Gellman products will now carry the emblem of superior craftsmanship—the I.A.M. union label," V. J. Mazzacano, I.A.M. Representative, writes THE MACHINIST.

Products of the company include the Sew Gem, sewing machines, bread slicers and bread wrappers.

"Our first contract, negotiated by I.A.M. District 102 and the Shop Committee, calls for a 100 per cent union shop, 10 to 35-cent raises, and other contractual provisions that bring the hours and working conditions of Gellman employees to among the top for the area," Mazzacano said.

B. Wells, chairman; Carl E. Frantz, Sharp Doyler, Earl Cudworth and Carl L. Melville and Mazzacano. Representing the company were A. W. Gellman, president, and Elmore A. Gripp, attorney.

Negotiating for the union were Lawrence N. Miller, district business representative, and Union Shop Committee members Marvin Mazzacano pointed out. The new contract is especially significant.



Out Our Way

WHY THIS IS YOUR MEDICINE DRAWER-- DIDN'T YOU JUST TELL US TO THROW TH' WHOLE THING AWAY!

YES, BUT SET IT HERE-- I'D LIKE TO GO OVER IT AGAIN!

WHY DON'T TH' FOOLS WANT TILL HE'S OUT OR SNEAK OUT A BACK WINDOW WITH THAT THING? IT'S BEEN GON' ON PER YEARS!

THERE'S STUFF IN THERE HE HAD IN '98 FOR MALABRA IN CUBA-- THAT DRAWER NEVER GOES DOWN OR OUT!

...from Oscar R. Ewing, federal security administrator, ...
 ...to civilian employees of the United States Government the ...
 ...importance of knowing what to do in order to ...
 ...their compensation, if and when injured while at ...
 ...work. Ewing's whole-hearted concern with the ...
 ...new Federal Employee Compensation Act stems ...
 ...in large part from the background of the long

CIAL SECURITY
 Raises monthly benefit payme
 aged about 70 per cent and c
 coverage to 11,000,000 person
 excluded from social security

TO EDUCATION
 Authorizes expenditure of \$300
 000 a year for distribution to st
 help raise school teachers' salar
 provide other aid to schools.

ARM PLAN
 Guarantees farmers a decent livi
 at same time would permit cit
 prices to come down.

SHALL PLAN
 Finances third year of Marshall
 aid Western Europe build up i
 stories and put people to work.

ALTH INSURANCE
 Establishes nation-wide syst
 health insurance to pay doctor,
 and hospital bills at a cost of \$1
 for average family.

DISCAPPED
 Authorizes Labor Department
 paid program to rehabilitate
 capped persons, help them get
 and to pay \$60 a month to thos
 can't work.

LUMBLA VALLEY
AUTHORITY
 Creates TVA-type project to d
 power resources of Columbia
 Valley and to control floods in
 Northwest.

TI-TRUST
AMENDMENTS
 Amends antitrust laws to proh
 trust from buying up plant and
 ment of competitors.

MACHINIST Is Read by More than Two Million

"It goes to prove that in the
 long run, workmen and women
 find out their best interests are
 served through a labor organiza-
 tion as witnessed in the 10 to 25-
 per-cent pay raises inoperper-
 sonal in the first I.A.M. agreement."
 "We are finding that our success
 in negotiations with the Gellman
 company is being well received by
 non-union working men and women
 in the area. We feel we can do
 as well for them in contract nego-
 tiations when they become I.A.M.
 members and help the union in be-
 coming the bargaining agent."



ck from an Odd Piece of Rail

...It usually isn't
 ...odd piece of rail,
 ...to, the V-block
 ...all clamps to fit
 ...and S. Chartand,
 ...1836, Needham,
 ...Tool Box readers
 ...books on spring
 ...asking for, he said,
 ...and not a technical
 ...usually found in
 ...that request this
 ...articles entitled 'That Occasional Spring.'

Patent of the Week

...up with new ideas and inventions in their field, we feature
 ...We do not necessarily recommend the devices described, but
 ...that others are doing.
 ...patent is an automatic control or indicator. Patent No.
 ...the Patent Office as follows:
 ...related with an indicating instrument and responds to gradual
 ...pressure, speed, weight, or any other characteristic being
 ...contact, essentially, of a contact arm mounted on and movable
 ...ing over a graduated scale. The arm extends beyond the in-
 ...it may register with any one of a series of contacts arranged
 ...panel. Each of the contacts is connected in circuit with an
 ...the or apparatus. The switch, therefore, constitutes a sensi-
 ...cally adopting or starting the operation of apparatus when
 ...meters, transmitters, etc.
 ...may be obtained from the U.S. Patent Office, Washington 25, D.C.

This week we also have an answer to the
 query by L. Barragan, I.A.M. Lodge 1838,
 Rockford, Ill., who asked if there is any
 point that can be applied to wood or
 plaster that will make electrical contact.
 Kenneth Fuller, Jr., Ashville, N. Y., who
 calls himself a "baling wire mechanic with
 a welder," suggests that Barragan write
 to LaFayette-Concord Radio Corp., 501 W.
 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., or Allied Radio
 Corp., 825 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.,
 and ask them for information about printed
 circuit materials and processes.
 Fuller goes on to explain that although
 he isn't a machinist, his father is a mem-
 ber of I.A.M. Lodge 1851, Jamestown, N. Y.,
 and he does quite a bit of tinkering, and
 reading on mechanical subjects.

He also sends in a reply to the question
 asked by John Pets, I.A.M. Lodge 424, New
 York, who asked where he could get in-
 formation on erecting printing presses.
 Here's Fuller's reply:

"If Pets will write to Graphic Arts
 Publishing Co., 606 S. Dearborn St., Chicago
 5, Ill., and tell them his problem, I am
 sure they will have at least one book of
 the type he is looking for."

What questions do you have that you
 would like to have answered? What ideas
 do you have that you would like to discuss?
 Write to: Tool Box Editor, Tool Magazine,
 205 Macmillan Bldg., Washington 1, D. C.
 Be sure and give your local lodge number.

Montreal's Year-Round Toyland

Recd - 14/16/21
921-561-101

SEE PAGES 4 AND 5

The Machinist

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS



VOLUME V
Published at Standard Chain Molding Co.
At the Post Office, Washington, D. C.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.
APRIL 4, 1950
NUMBER 2

Unfinished Business Of the 81st Congress

The 81st Congress will begin winding up its affairs soon after it reconvenes, following the Easter recess. Its Calendar is loaded with bills that would make our country stronger. Despite a courageous fight by liberal Congressmen and Senators, very important piece of constructive legislation has been blocked so far in this session. Led by Taft of Ohio and Byrd of Virginia, the reactionaries of both parties control this Congress—with the help of a few timid souls who are afraid to follow their conscience. As citizens there are two things we can do. We can write letters to our Congressmen and Senators now, and we can register and vote. We can help elect a majority that will have the courage to support legislation designed to do the greatest good for the greatest number. Here, in part, is the record of unfinished business of this 81st Congress.

BILL

PLAN

OPPOSITION

WHERE IT IS

TAFT-HARTLEY REPEAL

Restores free collective bargaining under Wagner Act with amendments to protect national welfare.

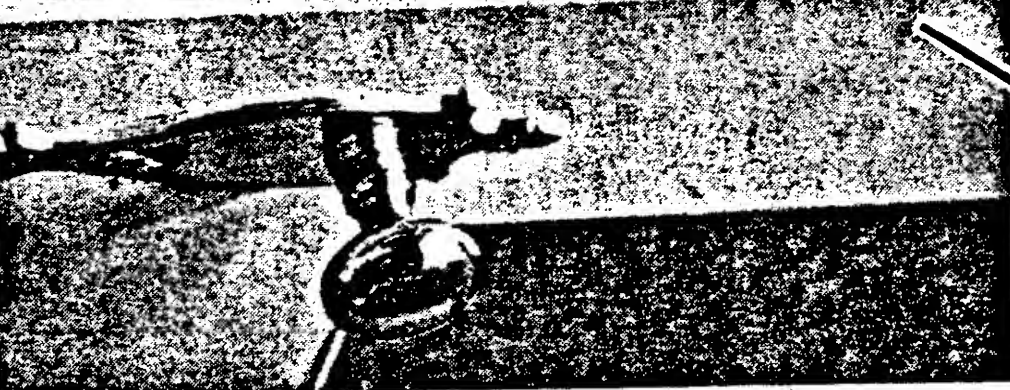
Taft Republicans and Byrd Democrats have a majority against repeal. Three more labor votes are needed in Senate, 14 more in House to pass repeal bill.

There has been no action on Taft-Hartley repeal since the Wood bill was sent back to Committee in the House last Summer.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| RENT CONTROL | Extends Federal rent control for one year from June 30 when present law expires. | Must believe that working hard to prevent extension of rent control. They want rents to go up. | Swing Housing Expediter \$1,400,000 additional funds. |
| SOCIAL SECURITY | Raises monthly benefit payments to aged about 70 per cent and extends coverage to 11,000,000 persons now excluded from social security system. | Even Taft and Byrd may now vote for 70 per cent increase in benefits to head off move this session for \$100 pension program for all. | House passed bill last October. Senate Finance Committee now considering bill in executive session. I.A.M. and other unions are seeking to improve House bill. |
| AID TO EDUCATION | Authorizes expenditure of \$300,000,000 a year for distribution to states to help raise school teachers' salaries, and provide other aid to schools. | Controversy over whether or not religious schools should get federal aid has held up this bill. | Senate passed bill last summer but House Labor committee killed it last month. Substitute bill providing only for funds to raise teachers' salaries may be considered later this month. |
| BRANNAN FARM PLAN | Guarantees farmers a decent living and at same time would permit city food prices to come down. | Big farmers are against Brannan plan, they prefer partly plan which puts the squeeze on the small farmer who is his competitor. | Although the Government has \$4,000,000,000 invested in its program to support farm prices, there has been no action on the Brannan Plan since July. |
| MARSHALL PLAN | Finances third year of Marshall Plan to aid Western Europe build up its factories and put people to work. | The phony economy bloc in House and Senate are leading fight to cut a billion dollars from Marshall Plan funds. | House voted last week to cut \$250,000,000 from bill, but Administration is asking Senate to restore it. |
| HEALTH INSURANCE | Establishes nation-wide system of health insurance to pay doctor, dentist and hospital bills at a cost of \$1 a week for average family. | American Medical Association is spending \$3,000,000 this year to convince us we have all the doctor's care and hospital facilities we need. | There has been no action on this bill during the second session. |
| AID TO HANDICAPPED | Authorizes Labor Department to expand program to rehabilitate handicapped persons, help them get jobs, and to pay \$60 a month to those who can't work. | State officials are fighting this bill. They want the program administered by the states, not by the Department of Labor. | Senate Committee plans to open hearings May 3. No action in House since last July when hearings ended. |
| COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY | Creates TVA-type project to develop power resources of Columbia River Valley and to control floods in Pacific Northwest. | The big utilities are leading the fight against C.V.A. with assistance from the Army Engineers. | No action planned on this bill until after hearings are held in the Pacific Northwest. |
| ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENTS | Amends antitrust laws to prohibit a trust from buying up plant and equipment of competitors. | Big corporations are lobbying against this bill. They are pushing substitute bill to grant corporations further immunity from antitrust laws. | House has passed bill but Senate Judiciary Committee has been sitting on it without action for more than a year. |

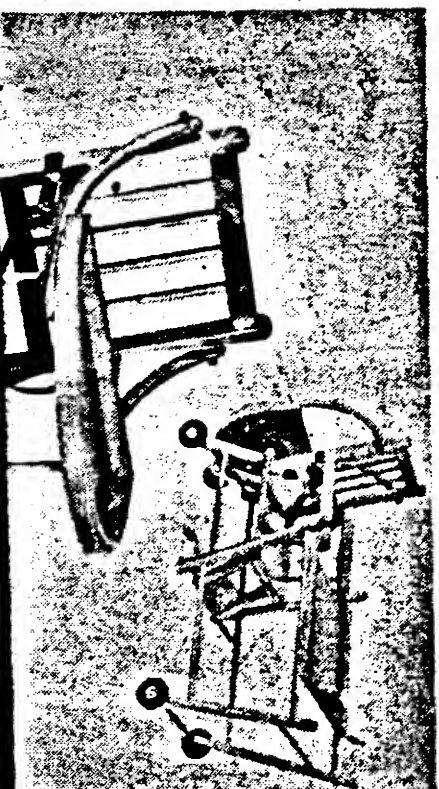
THE MACHINIST Is Read by More than Two Million in the United States, Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone

Montreal's Heart-Found Toyland

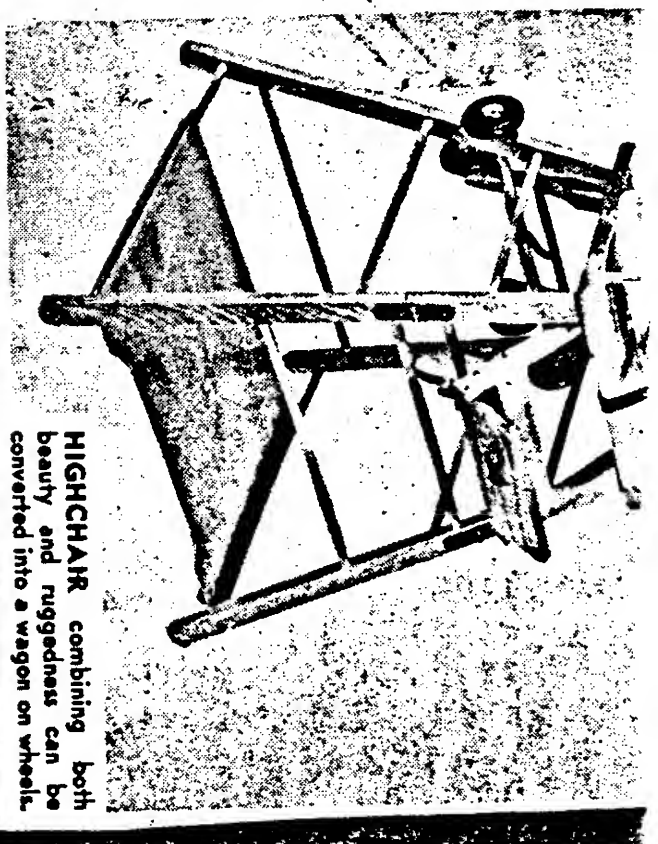
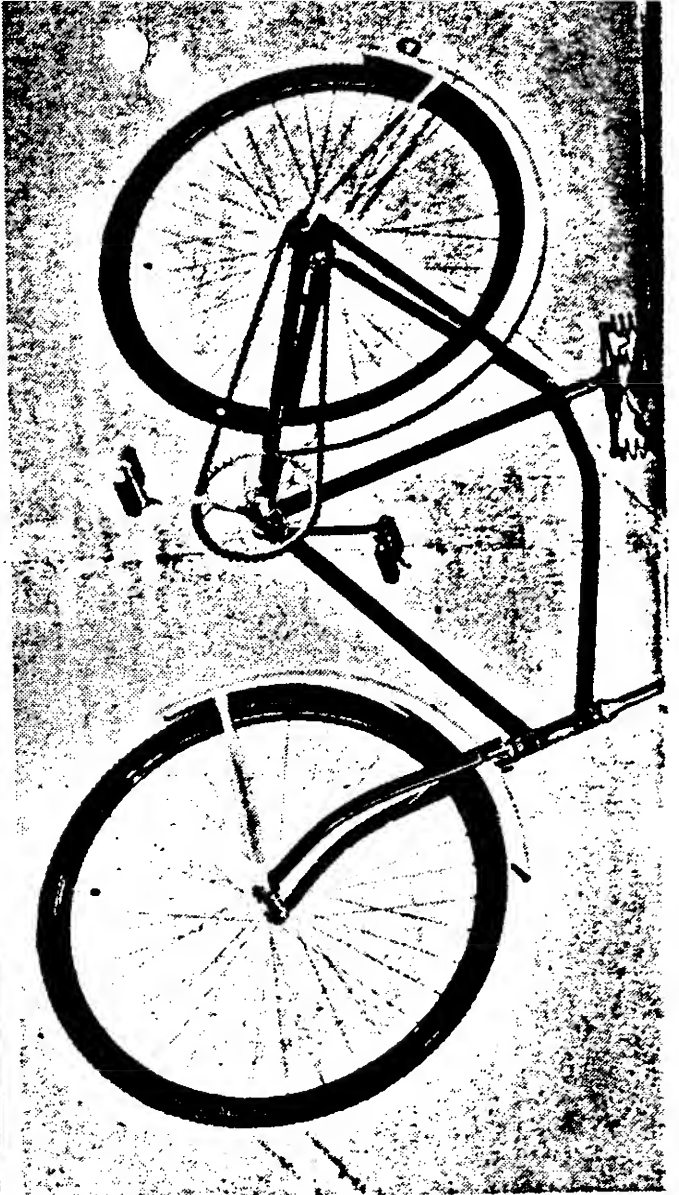


SHHH!—I'm not supposed to know, but my Daddy's getting me a new Thistle doll buggy for my birthday.

A T Montreal, Canada, members of I.A.M. Lodge 1737 play important shop roles at Lines Bros., prominent manufacturers of children's toys. "Here is a complete world in miniature, lacking nothing," Louis Gagnon, I.A.M. representative, writes THE Machinist in describing the Line Bros. plant. "The production and assembly areas are filled with toys, a sight for children to behold. Many years have passed since the days when the toy industry was carried on by individuals working in rural cottages. The family chipping away at wooden figures over a kitchen table throughout the long winter evenings has given way to the highly organized precision work of countless I.A.M. members at Lines Bros. And today, believe it or not, we have found that the Thistle toys made at Lines Bros. are sturdier than those of old." Gagnon explained, "Our toys are engineered for strength and beauty. Children are severe critics of appearance and fierce testers of endurance. Bearings must stand murderous use without a smell of oil for months, the tires will never be changed and nuts will certainly not be tightened. To stand all of this, both design and workmanship must be very good indeed. At Lines Bros., know-how of management and skills of I.A.M. members combine as a team to produce a line of toys unsurpassed anywhere."

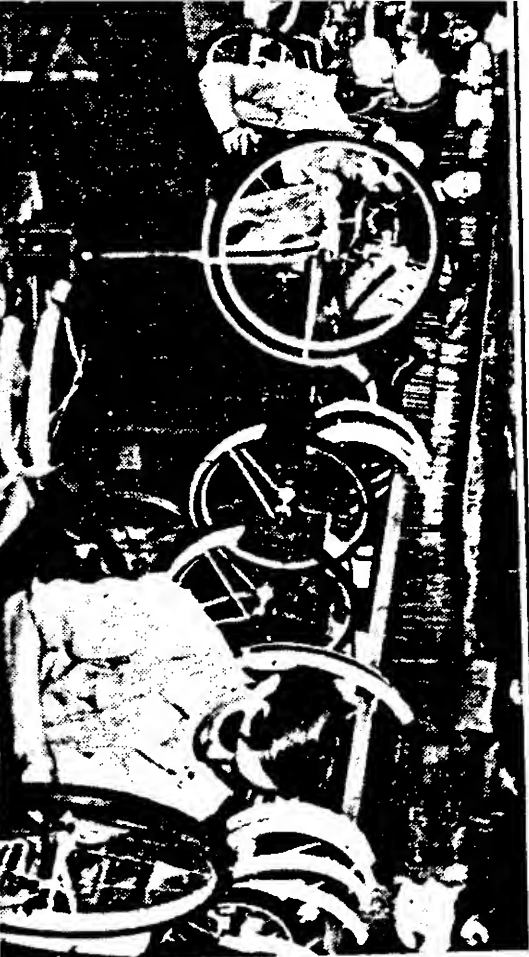


THISTLE lightweight bicycle designed for road travel is extremely popular

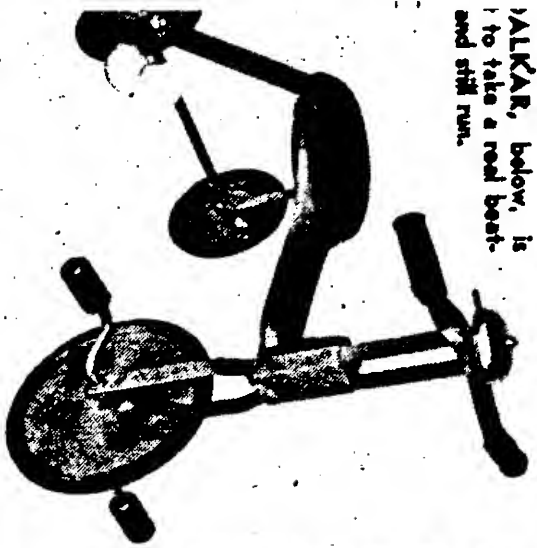


HIGHCHAIR combining both beauty and ruggedness can be converted into a wagon on wheels.

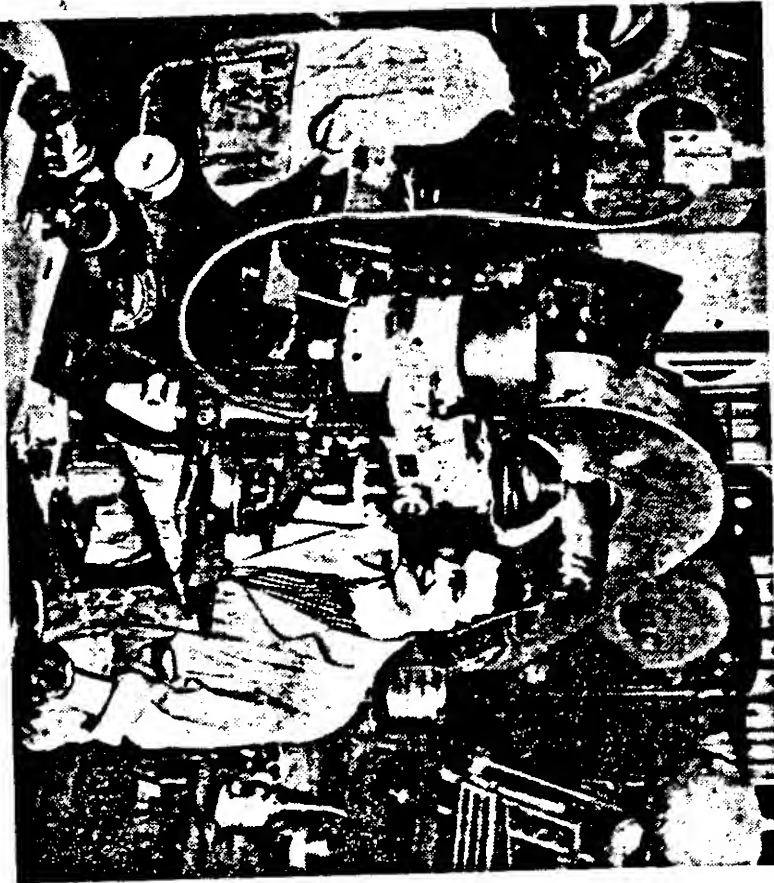
UNION-Management Com-
I.A.M. Members at Lines Bros., below, are shown assembling bicycles. Seated l to r: Rene Cloutier, I.A.M. committee, below right, are shown at the end of a regular meeting. Standing l to r: E. A. Leclerc, member; W. H. Stapleton, works manager, W. M. Lines, vice president of Lines Bros.; H. G. Brown, secretary-treasurer of Lines, and Louis Gagnon, I.A.M. Representative. Standing l to r: E. A. Leclerc, chairman of the I.A.M. shop committee; Douglas Deakin, recording secretary for I.A.M. 1737; Albert Bayard, lodge financial secretary, and R. J. Steve, lodge vice president. PUNCH press operation is performed by woman I.A.M. member making a Thistle toy part on production line at Lines Bros.



ALKAR, below, is to take a real beat-and still run.

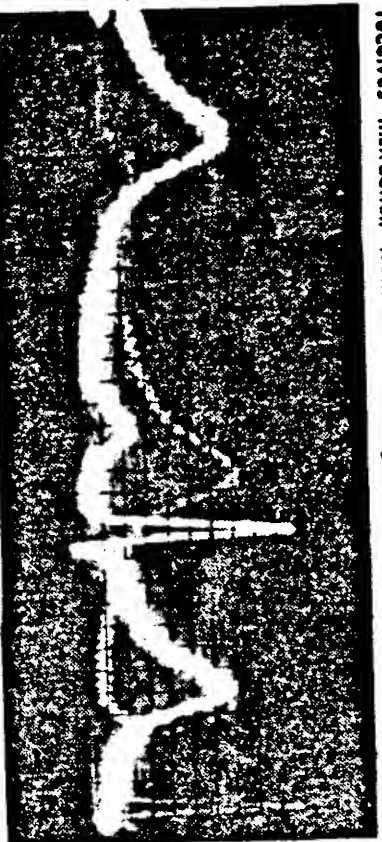


MOTHER'S carriage is just about like this. And the young lady of the house is thrilled to take her best doll for a Sunday stroll in this.



MACMURRAY PHOTOS

Pistol packin' beauty aims pistol and while it's only a .22, it's a perfect 36 frame that holds it. Elaine Seibert, right, Tampa, Fla., model receives instruction from Alice Young, winner of pistol tournament.

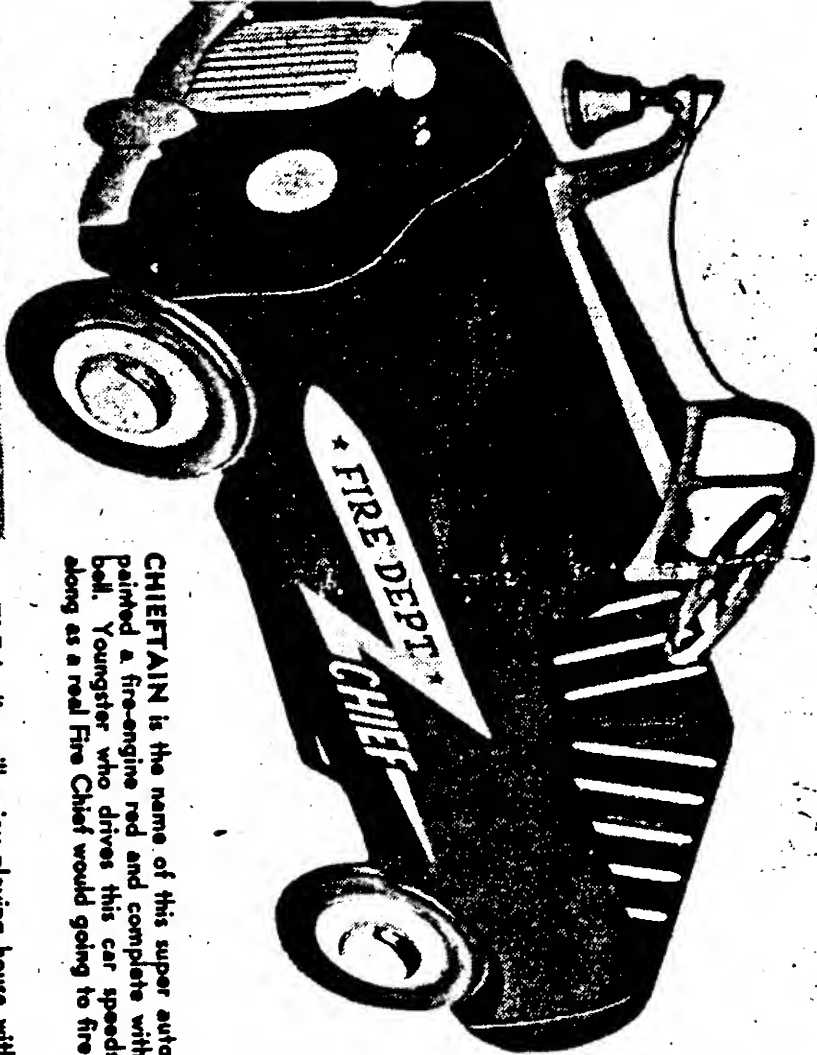


Picture of a beating heart is shown on a new cathode ray screen, similar to television. The device enables surgeons to have a continuous record of the patient's heart beats which is especially helpful during operations.

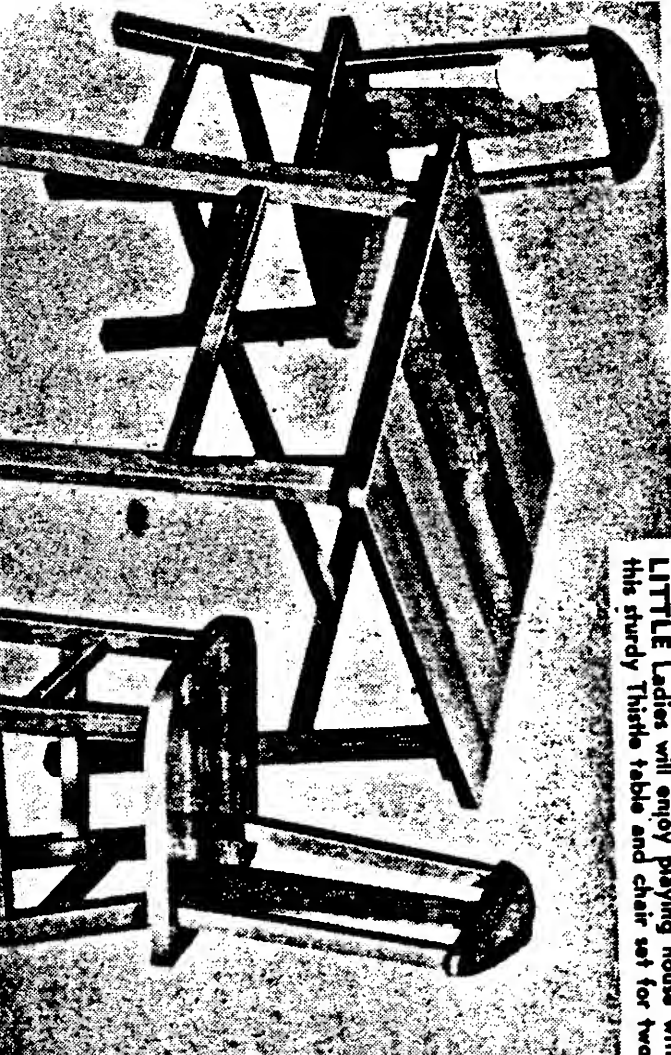


Hennie II, a year-old chimpanzee, is the star of the Chicago television show, Zoo Parade. Hennie is shown writing an answer to a fan's letter.

JOHN PHOTON

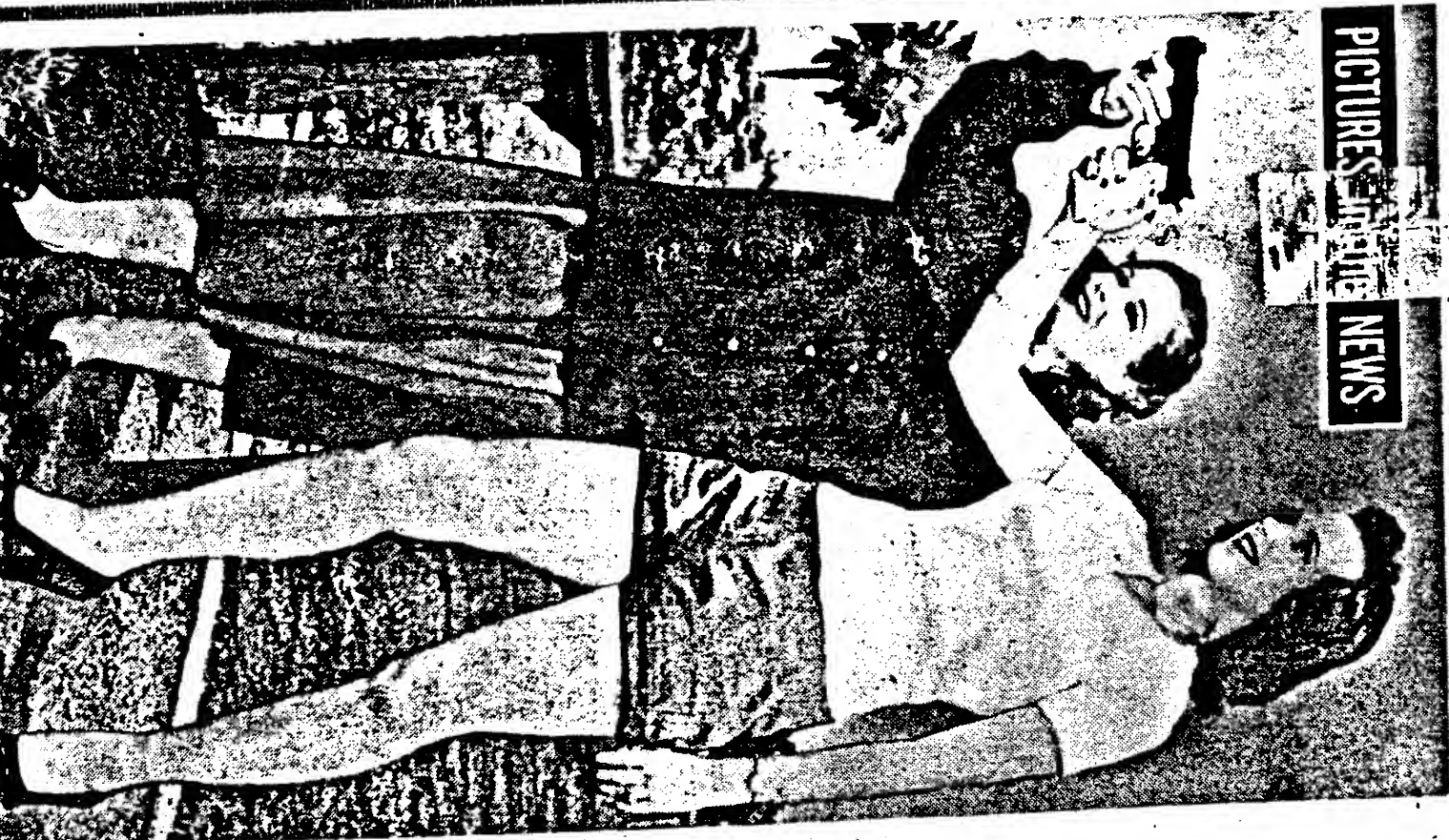


CHIEFTAIN is the name of this super auto painted a fire-engine red and complete with bell. Youngster who drives this car speeds along as a real Fire Chief would going to fire.



LITTLE Ladies will enjoy playing house with this sturdy Thistle table and chair set for two.

PICTURES in the NEWS



J. Edgar Hoover Says

To Open F.B.I. Files Would Violate Right of Fair Play

For 26 years J. Edgar Hoover has been director of the F.B.I. In recent testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he told why F.B.I. files must be kept confidential. Here are highlights from his testimony.

IN the 26 years during which I have been privileged to serve as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I have always maintained the view that if we were to fully discharge the serious responsibilities imposed upon us, the confidential character of our files must be inviolate.

A cardinal principle of success for any agency having a responsibility for investigations is its ability to secure information. To do that, it must be able to maintain confidences. Any person furnishing information must have the security of knowing that when he furnishes information on a confidential basis, he will not at a later date find that confidence broken. When that occurs, the ability of the investigative agency to discharge its responsibilities in the future is materially lessened.

The question of opening the files of the F.B.I. involves a grave matter of principle. These files contain complaints, allegations, facts, and statements of all persons interviewed. Depending upon the purpose of the investigation, particularly in security cases, they contain not only background data on the individual but details of his private life which bear upon the investigation.

There are other compelling reasons why the files of the F.B.I.

should remain inviolate. The files do not consist of proven information alone. I would not want to be a party to any action which would "smear" innocent individuals for the rest of their lives. We cannot disregard the fundamental principles of common decency and the application of basic American rights of fair play.

F.B.I. reports set forth all details secured from a witness. If those details were disclosed, they could become subject to misrepresentation, they could be quoted out of context, or they could be used to thwart truth, distort half truths, and misrepresent facts.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

67C

THE MACHINIST
Washington, D. C.
April 6, 1950

62-34749-1527
121-23278-136

Copies of this letter are going to the editor of a metropolitan newspaper, to Senator McCarthy and to President Truman.

Phila., Pa.
April 25, 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont

The Philadelphia Inquirer of April 25th reported that President Truman was "ready, willing and anxious" to have the Government loyalty files opened, but that J. Edgar Hoover was opposed to such a move. In other words, the President is safe in being "ready, willing and anxious" as long as J. Edgar Hoover is unwilling. Could this apparent lack of cooperation be nothing more than a scheme to shield the President?

What is the real purpose of the loyalty files, anyway? Are they just a gadget for the permanent storage of information, or, should this data be used when the occasion demands it? Since J. Edgar Hoover ever denied that these files contain the information Senator McCarthy claims they do? If he has not, we are justified in assuming that they are belching with revelations. If there is anything in those files that will verify Senator McCarthy's charges, let's have it. Otherwise, what's the purpose of the files?

The FBI is, to all appearances, an agency that functions only after the horse is stolen. After the crime is committed, after our freedom is gone, the FBI will catch the culprit, and the files will spill what should have been disclosed in the public interest long ago.

In President Truman's radio speech on April 24th, he very generously invited every citizen who knows of the presence of a single Communist or other subversive person in any federal job to furnish the information to the Attorney General or the FBI. He promised that there would be a prompt and thorough investigation. If the President is sincere, why does he condemn Senator McCarthy who has followed the President's suggestion to the letter? Consistency, thou art a rare jewel in these days.

Memo Bureau to Belmont
5-5-50

RECORDED - 101

INDEXED - 101

EX-136

MAY 9 1950

34

b7C

K. J. HINCH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

Alley

SUBJECT:

OTY HOTEL, SAC, Washington Field
Senate Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations
Allegations of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: April 26, 1950

Attn: Inspector C. E. *WITCH*

Witch

This office has ascertained that an open hearing of the captioned Committee will be held on the morning of April 27, 1950, at which time EARL BROWDER is to be a witness. This office will cover this hearing in accordance with previous instructions issued by the Bureau.

4 *R*

121-23278-138

121-13947

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EX-35

b7c

55 MAY 2 1950

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

April 26, 1950

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON

Reference is made to the letter addressed to the Attorney General by the Honorable Seth W. Richardson, Chairman, Loyalty Review Board, under date of April 24, 1950, a copy of which you furnished to Assistant to the Director D. M. Ladd of the Bureau.

Mr. Richardson in his letter to the Attorney General outlines his understanding of the arrangements, entered into through discussion with White House representatives, under which the Bureau will furnish to the Loyalty Review Board data with respect to the cases identified before the Lydings Subcommittee.

A review of Mr. Richardson's letter reveals that it does not clearly set forth the restrictions on the Bureau furnishing data to the Loyalty Review Board which you have previously outlined to an official of the Bureau. There is set forth below our understanding of the instructions you have given to us in regard to this matter:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP OF DEC 1/55
DATE 4-26-78 b9p

(1) That no data should be furnished to Mr. Richardson regarding the individuals, such as Owen Lattimore.

Bureau but who have not been investigated by the Bureau under the Loyalty Order. (Memo Mr. Ladd to Director 4-17-50.)

(2) That if any of the individuals on Mr. Richardson's list had not been covered by the Loyalty Program and were not now in the Government, it was not necessary for the Bureau to furnish any information on individuals falling within this category to Mr. Richardson. (Memo Mr. Ladd to Mr. Belmont 4-19-50.)

(3) That where individuals on Mr. Richardson's list are presently employed by the Government, all loyalty data should be furnished to him but if information is available which does not deal with loyalty, it should not be given to Mr. Richardson. (Memo Mr. Ladd to Director 4-17-50.)

In addition, you will recall that on April 13, 1950, while discussing this matter with Bureau officials you indicated that you had conferred with Mr. Richardson and that he was of the opinion that only the loyalty cases on Government employees should be and should be considered by the Loyalty Review Board. You also pointed out that the Loyalty Review Board would have no jurisdiction to go into the question of loyalty of private citizens or to look into espionage or similar investigations. (Memo Mr. Ladd to Director 4-14-50.)

MAILED 13
APR 26 1950
COMM-FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

53 JUL 5 1950

RECORDED
INDEXED

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It is, therefore, our understanding of your instructions that the Department desires the Bureau to furnish to the Loyalty Review Board copies of reports of investigation conducted by the Bureau since the effective date of the Loyalty Order, or presently being conducted, under the provisions of the Loyalty Order itself or pursuant to such public laws as Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America Program), Public Law 472, 80th Congress (European Recovery Program) and the Atomic Energy Act, concerning those individuals on Mr. Richardson's list who have been employed in the Executive Branch of the Government since the effective date of Executive Order 9835. Such reports would, of course, be delivered to the Loyalty Review Board only in those instances where they have not previously been made available to the Civil Service Commission for consideration under the Loyalty Program.

With respect to those individuals on Mr. Richardson's list who are not presently employed in the Executive Branch and who have not been subjects of investigation or inquiry by the Bureau, either under the provisions of the Loyalty Order itself or one of the aforementioned public laws, since the effective date of Executive Order 9835, the Bureau will not be required to furnish any data or report to the Loyalty Review Board.

The above is provided in accordance with your request to be advised of the Bureau's views in this matter. If our understanding of your instructions, as set forth above, is not correct, we would appreciate your advice at your earliest convenience.

AUG 10 1950
11

121-23278-140

UNCLASSIFIED

121-23568-X

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 27, 1950

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION OF THE SECURITY DIVISION
SECURITY DIVISION IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Donald L. Nicholson, (former Bureau agent), Chief of the Security Division, State Department, called [REDACTED] this morning and stated that his Division is to be investigated by the Senators now serving on the Senate Subcommittee hearing the McCarthy charges. The investigation grew out of a statement made by Senator Brewster of Maine on the Floor when discussing the activities of the investigative group in the State Department. Senator Mundt of South Dakota stated that recent State Department activities (he referred to the alleged investigation of Mr. Kenneth Crawford of "Newsweek" by State Department investigator), warranted an investigation of their activities and that he, Mundt, intended to see that it was done.

Nicholson advised that although no one is in his office now making the check, he expects them soon.

ADDENDUM: (4/27/50, ilw). The records reveal that Mr. John E. Peurifoy, on September 13, 1947, prior to the time that Nicholson was appointed to his position, called Mr. Tamm of the Bureau and stated that he was endeavoring to obtain someone to head-up the Special Agent Section of the State Department. He stated that the name of former Special Agent Donald L. Nicholson had been given to him and that before he contacted Nicholson, he wanted to check with the Bureau to determine whether Nicholson's record with the Bureau was good. Mr. Peurifoy was subsequently informed by Mr. Tamm of the dates of Nicholson's service with the Bureau and that he resigned of his own volition without prejudice and that his record had been satisfactory.

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MAY 4 1950

JUL 5 1950

361

Director, FBI

April 11, 1950

SAC, New York

"AMERICA BETRAYED"
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information are two copies of a 62-page pamphlet entitled, "America Betrayed - the tragic consequences of Reds on the Government payroll" by JOSEPH P. KAUFMAN, copyright 1950 by Constitutional Educational League, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

This pamphlet was brought to the attention of this office by [redacted] New York Administrative Office, Department of State, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, three copies thereof were discreetly purchased at the offices of the Constitutional Educational League. The third copy is being retained in the New York files.

REPRODUCING THE STATE DEPARTMENT
The pamphlet concerns itself with a review of America's China Policy and the State Department in connection therewith, as well as with the allegations of Senator JOSEPH P. KAUFMAN (D. Wis.) which have been recently in the national press. On pages 54, 55 the pamphlet, under the heading "Senate Investigators Must Have Access to 'Loyalty' Files", the pamphlet states: "On the theory that the American people are entitled to know to what degree their public servants are, or were involved with Communism... the attention of the Senate Committee is.....directed to the 'loyalty' files of the following persons now in the State Department, or who were in the State Department....." and gives a list of 45 names together with the divisions of the State Department in which those named persons are or were employed.

Inasmuch as no allegation against these persons is made, except that loyalty files exist on each, no investigation based hereon nor any contact with [redacted] or other officials of the League is contemplated, and this data is being forwarded for the information of the Bureau.

Encls. (2)

cc: [redacted]

121-0

55 JUL 2 1950

121-23278-✓
NOT RECORDED
131 JUL 10 1950

INITIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 1, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: Sub-Committee of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Allegations of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Belmont | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Tele. Room | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

The Sub-Committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee resumed open hearings today at 2:30 P. M., in connection with the OWEN LATTIMORE matter, and Miss FRIEDA UTLEY was the first witness called.

Miss UTLEY was sworn in and thereafter began reading from a dossier which she had with her wherein there was contained information reflecting an analysis which she had compiled on the writings from the "Amerasia" magazine, as well as certain writings of OWEN LATTIMORE. Miss UTLEY inferred in giving her testimony that the editorial policy of the "Amerasia" magazine was the same policy that OWEN LATTIMORE had been following.

Senator TYDINGS at this point asked Miss UTLEY if of her own knowledge she knew of any influence brought to bear by LATTIMORE that caused the "Amerasia" magazine to have the particular views which she alleged. Her answer, which was inaudible to the audience, was apparently not satisfactory to Senator TYDINGS and he again repeated his question, and on the third time that he repeated his question, he stated that he wished she would continue her testimony, that he felt she had not satisfactorily answered the question, and he desired not to delay the proceedings further.

Miss UTLEY mentioned that the reason she was bringing out these particular points concerning the Communist situation in China was to indicate to the public that both parties, the Democratic and Republican, had been completely misguided. Senator TYDINGS at this point stated that it was too bad that she didn't find out from the very beginning of the Communist Party in 1919 that the Party itself was poison.

Miss UTLEY referred to many writers and authors who attacked the policy that OWEN LATTIMORE followed concerning China. In particular, she named A. W. DALLIA, a writer in the Yale University Press. Again Miss UTLEY was interrupted by Senator TYDINGS who stated that one could not be condemned because he or she might be attacked by any certain member of the press.

At this point, Miss UTLEY remarked that her purpose in mentioning this was to indicate that others had observed how subtly LATTIMORE followed the Party line and she referred in particular to pages 164, 219, 147, 152, and 151 of his recent book, "Situation in Asia", wherein he clearly shows his feelings about the situation in China.

121-13947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/20/79 BY SP-8 RJG/CLH

Miss UTLEY then mentioned that LATTEMORE in his recent book was most misleading in his statement to the effect that China (CHIANG KAI-SHEK's forces) had been given a great quantity of arms by the United States. She added that as a matter of fact the United States had only given approximately one quarter of a million dollars in arms to China. Senator TYDINGS asked her for her source of information on this particular item and she stated that she received her information from Colonel L. B. HOOEY (phonetic) (Retired), formerly of the Army Ordnance who was familiar with the shipment of materiel to China.

4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT
MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: April 27, 1950

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to relate some information furnished to Special Agent William C. Sullivan by [redacted] who, as you recall, is a society reporter and radio broadcaster in Washington. She furnishes the Bureau with information on a fairly regular basis.

DETAILS

[redacted] on April 26, 1950, advised Special Agent William C. Sullivan that the State Department is taking testimony from reputable citizens concerning their personnel. She said the idea of securing this testimony is to offset possible investigations of State Department employees on moral or security grounds.

[redacted] advised that a friend of hers, [redacted] testified, she thinks, before the Loyalty Review Board on April 20, 1950, at the request of the State Department for the purpose of furnishing information on the character and background of some people known to her in Kansas City who are now employed by the State Department. [redacted] did not furnish [redacted] with the names of these people and [redacted] did not deem it advisable to ask.

[redacted] explained to [redacted] that she was glad to give the testimony because she dislikes the present tactics of Senator McCarthy and "feels this witch hunting could happen to anyone." [redacted] told [redacted] that she was approached by the State Department and that she did not offer to give them information on her volition but rather did so following the request made of her.

ACTION

This memorandum is for your information.

WCS:mec

RECORDED - 75

INDEXED - 75

EX - 62

MAY 4 1950

57 MAY 12 1950 253

121-23278-142
62-39749-15

FROM

DO-

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

See Me _____
Note and Return _____
For Your Recommendation _____
What are the facts? _____
Remarks: _____

*Be certain
there is no
delay in getting
to Dept all
information &
developments
growing out of
the Gentry
matter.*

121-23278-16

163-91725-

APR 27 1950

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MAY 24 1950

EX-115

67C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 27, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: SETH RICHARDSON'S LOYALTY PROGRAM

Mr. Peyton Ford called with reference to the Bureau's letter to him concerning Seth Richardson's letter and advised that the Bureau's letter to Ford properly expressed his instructions to the Bureau as to the type of case in which reports should be submitted to Seth Richardson dealing with the names on McCarthy's list.

I asked him if he would send a memorandum to the Bureau confirming this and he stated he would do so. He then stated that he was going to acknowledge Seth Richardson's letter by merely stating "You will be furnished promptly all investigative reports dealing with employee loyalty".

I told him that I thought this would be much better if he had spelled the understanding out with Richardson in accordance with the instructions which he gave to us. He stated that if he endeavored to furnish Richardson a long letter, it would merely embroil longer letters in return from Richardson, who has a mania for letterwriting, according to Mr. Ford.

I told him that if he was going to merely briefly acknowledge Richardson's letter as indicated that it was very important that he confirm his instructions by memorandum to the Bureau and he stated that he would do this.

He further stated that if any questions arose on the part of Richardson, that he, Ford, and Dawson would confer with him further.

DML:dad

*maybe as but I doubt
I have found from
experience with R that
he has to be tied down
to specifics*

JUN 13 1950

56 JUL 6 1950

RECORDED

12

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 27, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: Sub-Committee of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Allegations of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Clegg | ✓ |
| Mr. Glavin | ✓ |
| Mr. Ladd | ✓ |
| Mr. Nichols | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Tracy | ✓ |
| Mr. Harbo | ✓ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Mr. Nease | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

At 10:40 A. M., Senator TYDINGS swore in Mr. EARL BROWDER and Mr. BROWDER stated he resided at 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, New York. BROWDER stated he was fifty-eight years of age and unemployed. The questioning of Mr. BROWDER was then turned over to the Counsel for the Committee, Mr. MORGAN.

Mr. MORGAN's first question concerning inquiry of Mr. BROWDER if he were present at a meeting which was held in New York City and which was attended by Mr. TRACHTENBERG and other members of the Communist Party. Mr. BROWDER replied that he could not tell exactly what meeting was being referred to and accordingly he could not answer. He then added in 1937, he was General Secretary of the Communist Party. Mr. MORGAN then asked if at a meeting in October 1937, there was any determination taken on the part of the Party relative to the United States' stand concerning the Chinese problem. BROWDER answered this query by stating that in 1937, great events were taking place in China. He then remarked in 1927 he was in China in connection with the Workers Day Meeting, and spent several months there in latter 1927 and during 1928. He stated he had great interest in China and he presumed that in the October 1937 Meeting of the Communist Party in New York the Chinese problem was discussed. It was important

Mr. MORGAN asked BROWDER if he participated in formulating the policy of the Communist Party wherein Communists in China were to be pictured in a new role. BROWDER replied that he had not, that he recalled no such policy or action on the part of the Communist Party. He then added that the Communist Party attempted to portray the Chinese Communists and represent them as the fighting section of the Chinese people. Mr. MORGAN asked if at that time, it was decided that the Chinese Communists were to be referred to as the North Dakota Non-Partisan Leaders. BROWDER replied that that was not true and that such an assertion was ridiculous.

Mr. MORGAN then asked BROWDER if as Secretary of the Communist Party, it was his responsibility to project a policy in respect to China wherein the Communists of the United States should attempt to influence United States policy relative to its position concerning China. BROWDER indicated that it was the policy of the Communist Party in the United States to influence United States policy into accepting a coalition

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121-23278-145

JUN 15 1950

34

file

government in China and he added we urged unity for the struggle against Japan. Mr. MORGAN asked what methods the Communist Party employed to advance their aims in this respect and BROWDER replied by direct address to the people of the United States. This he said was accomplished largely through my own medium as spokesman for the Communist Party and through writings in the Daily Worker. He was asked if the Communist Party used transmission belts. BROWDER explained that the term, "transmission belts" had been referred to incorrectly. Actually, he said, by transmission belts the Communist Party referred to every possible channel of approach.

BROWDER was then asked by Mr. MORGAN if he were familiar with the Institute of Pacific Relations and if the Communist Party employed this organization and BROWDER replied that the Communist Party did not employ the Institute of Pacific Relations.

At this point in the testimony, Mr. MORGAN read from the Record, Page 1040, the testimony given by Mr. BUDENZ. In this portion of Mr. BUDENZ' testimony, the names of JAFFE and FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD were mentioned. Mr. MORGAN asked BROWDER if he knew either of these men. He replied that he did. Then he was asked if he knew Mr. LATTIMORE and he replied that he had never seen the man and to his knowledge he did not know him. He was next asked if at the October 1937 Meeting which Mr. BUDENZ had referred to in his testimony, there was any mention of the name LATTIMORE. BROWDER replied he could categorically deny any statement to the effect that the name LATTIMORE was mentioned at that meeting.

Mr. MORGAN continuing to read from the testimony given by Mr. BUDENZ, read that portion of Mr. BUDENZ' testimony which stated that during the October 1937 Meeting, FIELD commended Mr. LATTIMORE for his zeal. Mr. MORGAN asked BROWDER to verify his comment and BROWDER stated that such assertion was false and utterly ridiculous; that it was hard for him to imagine how even a professional perjurer could make it up.

Mr. MORGAN then asked BROWDER if at the 1943 Meeting of the Communist Party in New York, did a discussion take place concerning information reported from Mr. LATTIMORE which indicated that a change in policy had taken place relative to the Chinese Communist situation. Again BROWDER stated that he recalls nothing like that being discussed and stated he never heard of LATTIMORE's name mentioned in Party circles. He only knew of his name because of certain publications which he had written.

121-13947

BROWDER was next questioned about the initials which appeared on the onionskin sheets which contained instructions issued by the Communist Party. BROWDER stated he had never heard of and that he did not personally know of the existence of any such initials and felt they had no significance. (The initials referred to here were stressed by Mr. BUDENZ in his testimony as being the identification of the author on any particular matter explained on the onionskin sheets).

BROWDER at this point stated that he would like to mention that in 1942, as far as the United States Government was concerned, there was a change in policy towards Communist China. He said that this change was announced to him by the then Under-Secretary of State, Mr. SUMNER WELLES. He said that WELLES invited him to the State Department and that his appearance there was a matter of record, that the Press was aware of the conference he had with WELLES. He stated that this change in policy was dictated by our necessity of fighting a global war.

Again at this point, BROWDER was asked if he knew OWEN LATTIMORE to be a Communist. BROWDER replied on the contrary he knew of OWEN LATTIMORE as an anti-Communist and one who expressed anti-Communist views. BROWDER was then asked if he knew FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD to be a member of the Communist Party. He answered this question by saying he knew FIELD when we were both cooperating. I assumed him at the time to be in the Communist Party but I did not know that he was. He was asked if he knew if Mr. JAFFE was a member of the Communist Party. He replied - I accepted him as a friend; I did not know that he was in the Communist Party. Mr. MORGAN then stated that both JAFFE and FIELD have been referred to previously by testimony given before the Committee as being members of an espionage ring. He asked BROWDER if he knew whether or not either or both of these men were engaged in any espionage ring. BROWDER replied that to the best of his knowledge and belief, they had never been so engaged.

ANNEX
Received
192 51

BROWDER was next asked if he knew WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD. He stated he did not. He did mention that he knew EDWARD CARTER and he said that EDWARD CARTER and he, BROWDER, had a common objective. CARTER, he said, was with the Russian War Relief and it was my duty to see that every Communist gave it every assistance.

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BROWDER was asked if he knew various individuals who were connected with the Editorial Board of the publication which was sponsored by the Institute of Pacific Relations; namely, BENJAMIN KISER, KAY MITCHELL, HARRIET MOORE, and ANNA LOUISE STRONG. Of these, he mentioned knowing ANNA LOUISE STRONG and stated he has known her for a period of thirty years.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont *AB*
 FROM : Mr. Baumgardner *AB*
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: May 5, 1950

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise the Bureau is in receipt of a copy of a letter from the captioned individual in which she deplors the fact that the Director is opposed to divulging the contents of Loyalty files. [REDACTED] advised copies of this [REDACTED] were being forwarded to the editor of a metropolitan newspaper, to Senator McCarthy, and to President Truman.

BACKGROUND

In a letter addressed "To the Editor" dated April 25, 1950, at Reading, Pennsylvania, [REDACTED] asks whether the willingness of the President to open Loyalty files and the opposition of the Director to such action is not a scheme to shield the President. She asks the real purpose of Loyalty files and urges that the contents thereof be revealed if they will verify McCarthy's charges. [REDACTED] states "the FBI is, to all appearances, an agency that functions only after the horse is stolen. After the crime is committed, after our freedom is gone, the FBI will catch the culprit, and the files will spill what should have been disclosed, in the public interest, long ago." [REDACTED] closes by referring to the President's radio speech of April 24, 1950, in which he invited every citizen to report information of a subversive nature to the Attorney General or the FBI, and points out the inconsistency of condemning McCarthy who has merely followed this suggestion.

Attached to the Bureau's copy of this letter was a type-written notation to the effect that copies were being forwarded to the editor of a metropolitan newspaper, to Senator McCarthy, and to President Truman.

DETAILS

EX-136

RECORDED - 101
 INDEXED - 101

MAY 9 1950

By letter dated August 18, 1944, [REDACTED] wrote the Bureau as Temperance Superintendent of the Berks County Christian Endeavor of Pennsylvania concerning the availability of liquor to service men. (62-0-27456)

COMMUNISTS IN THE
 STATE DEPT.

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 b7C

BROWDER then briefly outlined his association with the Communist Party which he stated began in 1919 and ended with his technical expulsion in February 1946. It might be noted that BROWDER refused at this point to advise the Committee why he was expelled from the Party. BROWDER stated in response to a question concerning his ideology that his political opinions had never changed during his adult life.

BROWDER was asked by Mr. MORGAN if the Communist Party attempted to recruit members in Government office and he replied that the Party felt that such activity was foolish and futile. Mr. MORGAN in conclusion announced to BROWDER the purposes of the Committee Hearing; namely, to inquire into the loyalty of employees of the State Department. He then asked BROWDER if he knew of any disloyalty on the part of anyone in the State Department. Mr. BROWDER replied he had no reason to think that any person in the State Department was disloyal. He added in the past I have felt that certain persons were detrimental to United States policy. I fought those persons openly, he said. Lastly, he was asked if he knew of anyone in the State Department who was a Communist, would he advise the Committee. He replied that he would not give the Committee the name of any Communist; but that he would, if he knew of any Communists being in the State Department, advise the Committee of that fact.

b7c

Office Memorandum : UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
SUBJECT: Sub-Committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Allegations of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: April 28, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/31/79 BY SP-5 RST/RLD

Attention: Inspector G.

The meeting of the above Committee was called to order on the morning of April 28, 1950 by Senator TYDINGS. The first witness of the day was FREDERICK VALDERBILT FIELD. In a prepared statement read into the record, FIELD stated that BUDENZ had said he, FIELD, was a Soviet espionage agent and that he had said that OWEN LATTIMORE was a Communist. FIELD stated the missing witness HUBER would have said that FIELD attended a certain meeting. In his statement, FIELD said he would deny under oath without qualification that he had been an espionage agent of the Soviet Government or any other government. FIELD stated that he had never attended a meeting with OWEN LATTIMORE or LATTIMORE's wife and he had never stated that LATTIMORE was a Communist or was dominated by Communists.

FIELD stated he was with the Institute of Pacific Relations from 1928 until 1940 and thus he had met LATTIMORE in connection with IPR. FIELD stated his relationship with LATTIMORE was limited and that their association did not involve relationship with the Communist Party. FIELD declined to testify relative to his political reviews and political relations.

FIELD stated that the question, "Are you a Communist or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" is used by the government to intimidate individuals.

ED MORGAN, Counsel for the Sub-Committee, read into the record Senate Resolution #231, under which resolution the Committee functions.

FIELD was asked whether he is now or ever has been a member of the Communist Party. FIELD declined to answer this question under the privileges granted him in the Constitution.

FIELD was asked if an answer to this question would tend to incriminate him. To this, he stated he would refuse to answer and again declined on the grounds given for the first question.

Upon the request of MORGAN, Senator TYDINGS asked FIELD whether or not he was now or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. FIELD again declined to testify, stating he was exercising his constitutional rights.

121-13947
JUN 5 1950

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Signature to A
on Lattimore case. Has
recently left building